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1958 FARM SURVEY REPORT

No. 2

Farm and Farm Family Income, Farm Expenditures and
Resources in Canadian Agriculture

by

John M. Fitzpatrick

Joint Study by

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture Division

and

Canada Department of Agriculture

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Agriculture Division

Special Projects Section

PREFACE

This publication contains information on farm and farm family income, farm expenditures and resources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings. It is one of a series of publications arising from the 1958 Survey of Farm Income and Expenditures, which was conducted by the Statistics Canada, Agriculture Division, in cooperation with the Canada Department of Agriculture and other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Report Number 2, on Farm Expenditures and Resources, is the second of a series of reports on the 1958 Survey. A later report will be published on the 1958 Survey of Farm Income and Expenditures. The information and services used for family living purposes by families of farm operators.

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by

John M. Fitzpatrick

Walter E. Duffell

Director, Statistics Canada

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PREFACE

This publication contains information on farm and farm family income, farm expenditures and resources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings. It is one of a series of publications arising from the 1958 Survey of Farm Expenditures and Income. The survey from which these results were obtained was part of a comprehensive study of Canadian Agriculture which was carried out under direction of the Agriculture Division with co-operation from the Canada Department of Agriculture and other Divisions of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Report Number 1, prepared by the Agriculture Division, contained aggregate statistics of farm expenditures, receipts and farm capital. A later report prepared by the Prices Division contained information on expenditures made for commodities and services used for family living purposes by families of farm operators.

Grateful acknowledgement is extended to the Advisory Committee, consisting of Mr. L.E. Rowebottom, Assistant Dominion Statistician; Dr. S.C. Hudson, Director General and Dr. M.E. Andal, Assistant Director of the Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture; Mr. A.T. Davidson, Director of ARDA, Department of Forestry; Mr. David Kirk, Executive Secretary, Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Dr. W.J. Anderson, Director of Research, Agricultural Economics Research Council; and Mr. A.D. Holmes, Director of the Prices Division, Mr. C.V. Parker, Director of the Agriculture Division, and Mr. R.H. Campbell, Chief of the Interview Surveys Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report would not have reached completion without the able and continuous assistance of the supervisory committee chairman, Mr. C.V. Parker. Special acknowledgement is given to co-worker, Mr. P.D. Marshall, who prepared much of the preliminary data on farm expenditures.

Walter E. Duffett

Dominion Statistician

-- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed or where "a trace" is meant.

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INTRODUCTION

One characteristic of Canadian agriculture is its diverse nature. The Census of Canada illustrates this point in many tabulations, i.e., classification of farms by gross sales, by type of farm, acreages, livestock numbers, capital investment and tenure. However, little information is available on the distribution of income among farms and farm families as well as for farm expenditure patterns. "Farm Net Income",¹ the sole annual publication on farm income, covers only the aggregate components of farm expenditures, receipts and net income from farming operations. No comparative data are available for off-farm income received by the farm operator or farm family. Farm expenditure patterns, with the exception of a few principal items, have not been part of the Census of Agriculture since 1941. Research workers are thus at a disadvantage in developing income patterns, or in comparing farm and off-farm incomes, farm expenditures and resources for similar groups of farm holdings.

Agriculture as portrayed by the census includes a broad spectrum of individual land holdings. In 1951 and 1956, the "Census farm" was defined as a holding on which agricultural operations were carried out and which was (a) three acres or more in size, or (b) from one to three acres in size, and with agricultural production during the previous year valued at \$250 or more. The 1961 Census definition was somewhat more restrictive in that a farm was defined as an agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products during the past twelve months of \$50 or more. It is recognized that this broad Census definition includes both agricultural holdings which provide the main source of income to farm families as well as many agricultural holdings which do not.

In recent years, and particularly since the Census has provided economic groupings of farms, many users of statistics make selections of particular groupings of farms for studies of farm problems. Quite often, the holdings which have sales of farm products of less than \$1,200 per annum are not included. Regardless of the group of farms selected, the user has difficulty in determining the amount of income to be apportioned to each group, since the Census of Agriculture reports only gross value of agricultural products sold and not farm net income. To obtain some indication of the average level of farm net income, it has been common practice for users to divide aggregate provincial or national estimates of farm net income, derived from the only farm income series published on a regular basis, by numbers of Census farms.² Such a figure by itself has little meaning when applied to agriculture, since it conceals income relationships due to the extremely wide range of income received between small and larger farm holdings and the large number of Census farms which do not provide the main source of income for farm families.

¹ See "Farm Net Income", Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Catalogue No. 21-202.

² Some research workers use the number of farmers, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Sample Survey. The value of these estimates is limited by: (1) the high sampling errors for provincial estimates; and (2) the lack of income data specifically related to these particular farms.

Improved incomes in agriculture are very much part of the national goal. To meet this challenge, increased knowledge is required about the patterns of farm income, expenditures and resources, as well as the role of off-farm income in meeting farm family needs. The purpose of this study is to provide, for the first time, needed information from a national sample on farm income, farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for similar groups of agricultural holdings.

Objectives of the Study

1. To develop an analytical approach that will provide an improved portrayal of income and expenditures within Agriculture;
2. to show the income characteristics, with respect to both farm and non-farm activities, for geographic regions and broad groups of agricultural holdings such as non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings;
3. to determine, by type and economic class of agricultural holding, the level of income from farming operations and from off-farm sources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings;
4. to describe expenditures and resource combinations associated with type and economic class of farm holding;
5. to provide data on the distribution of farm operators by age and educational levels;
6. to provide and interpret data on income, expenditures and resources as an aid to policy makers, farm organizations and others in assessing income problems in agriculture and the structural framework within which these problems occur.

Terminology and Definitions

1. **Farm holdings and farm families.**—A two-fold identification, one for the farm holding and one for the family associated with the farm was required for this study. The definition of farm holdings is the same as the Census definition of a farm, 1951 and 1956, but restricted to include only "single-farm, single-family" holdings.

Single-farm, single-family holdings are own-account farms operated by a family which received all the income from the operation of one farm and does not receive income from operating other farms. The family may receive income from sources other than the operation of a farm.

Farm families are families who operated single-farm, single-family holdings. The concept of "family" used in the survey was that of "spending unit", customarily used in surveys of family expenditure and employed in the continuing surveys of urban expenditure. The farm "family" was defined as the farm operator and other persons, both relatives and non-relatives of the operator, who lived in the operator's household as their permanent residence during the survey year and who were economically dependent upon the operator or pooled their income with his to pay the living expenses of the household.

2. **Farm net income** is that income accruing to labour, management and capital from farming operations. It includes gross receipts from sales of farm products, income in kind and inventory changes, minus total operating expenses and depreciation.

Imputed returns to labour and management from farming operations is an estimated value of returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help for labour and management, calculated by subtracting 5 per cent of the equity value of capital invested in land, buildings, machinery and livestock from farm net income.

3. **Farm family income from off-farm sources** is that income received by the farm family from the following sources: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; (c) net income from non-farm, self-employment; (d) investment income; and (e) government pensions, family and other allowances.

Wages and salaries from non-farm work and farm employment on other farms includes income earned working for others before deductions are made for such items as pension funds and taxes.

Net income from non-farm, self-employment includes income, before taxes, from self-employment in occupations other than the operation of the farm holding during the survey year.

Investment income includes income from private pensions and annuities; net income from real estate rental; interest on bank deposits, loans and mortgages, bonds and stocks, as well as other annual private sources of income such as royalties, oil rights and patronage dividends.

Government pensions, family and other allowances includes old age pensions, family allowances and other income from government sources such as veterans' pensions, disability allowances, unemployment insurance, welfare payments and workman's compensations.

4. **Farm operator income from off-farm work** is that income earned by the farm operator as: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; and (c) net income from non-farm self-employment.

5. **Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources** is the total income available to the farm family from farming operations and off-farm sources.

6. **Farm operating expenditures and depreciation.**—Farm operating expenditures for this survey were defined as those items of expense incurred during the survey year in the production of agricultural products. Operating expenses included those incurred as money expenditures as well as expenditures in kind, such as the value of perquisites supplied to hired labour.

Depreciation charges used were at the following rates:

- (a) depreciation on cars, trucks, tractors and self-propelled combines, farm share only—10 per cent;
- (b) depreciation on other farm machinery—7 per cent;
- (c) depreciation on farm house and other buildings—4 per cent.

7. **Type of farm classification.**—In addition to an analysis of all farm holdings, five types of farms were studied. Farm holdings were classified by type according to their major sources of agricultural sales. Type of farm classification was as follows:

Dairy farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of dairy products;

Cattle, hogs and sheep farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep (including wool);

Livestock combination farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of livestock and livestock products;

Wheat farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of wheat;

Small grains farm.—51 per cent or more of total sales of agricultural products were from the sale of all grains, including wheat. Grains include wheat, oats, barley, rye, mixed grains, buckwheat, corn for grain, field peas, field beans, flaxseed, soybeans, sunflowers, rapeseed, mustard seed and safflower.

Source of Data

Source material for this study was derived from single-farm, single-family holdings enumerated in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey conducted by the Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture in 1958. This survey is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most detailed national survey of agriculture ever undertaken in Canada. It is based on a probability sample selected from a Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture.³ From the Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture, a sample of 8,077 usable records became the basis of the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey.

The selection of sample farms in the 1958 Farm Survey was from the broadest class of farms based on the definition of a farm in the 1951 and 1956 Censuses. Application of the Standard Industrial Classification⁴ principal to Census farms reduced

³ See "Some Problems Encountered in Sampling from the Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture" by J.E. Graham, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volume XII, 1964.

⁴ See "1958 Farm Survey Report No. 1", DBS Catalogue No. 21-506, pages 8-10; also "Standard Industrial Classification Manual", DBS Catalogue No. 12-501.

the number of farm holdings by 3 per cent; these were holdings for which the land was not being used principally for agricultural purposes. The exclusion of partnership, managed and multiple farms, in addition to the 3 per cent, reduced the sample to single-family, single-farm holdings. These holdings constituted 93 per cent of all "Census" farms in Canada in 1958.

The purpose of selecting single-farm, single-family holdings was to obtain a direct one-to-one relationship between the farm holding and the farm family. In this manner an analysis can be made of income, expenditures, and resources related to the farm holding, as well as a comparison of income derived from farm and off-farm sources by the farm family. The latter comparison is particularly important, since it is recognized that many farm holdings, as defined by the Census, do not provide farm families with their major source of income.

Procedure and Reliability of Estimates

The data presented in Report No. 1, "1958 Farm Survey Report", and in this study are estimates approximating those that would have been produced by a complete and accurate enumeration of all farms. The overall precision of the estimates is subject to various errors which affect their reliability or the confidence with which they may be accepted. The errors to be considered are of two kinds: sampling error which reflects sampling efficiency and non-sampling error associated with the accuracy of enumerators in completing the questionnaire and the accuracy of the information supplied by respondents.

Within the limits of economy and feasibility, steps were taken in this survey to minimize sampling error. A systematic sampling procedure was used to develop the most efficient sample in the light of known characteristics of the farm universe. The size of sample was set to yield not more than a 10 per cent sampling error at the provincial level for expense items constituting 5 per cent or more of total farm operating expenses in each province.

Precaution was taken in preparing manuals, completing questionnaires, and tabulating data to reduce non-sampling error. First, a highly detailed questionnaire was developed to impart quality and accuracy to the information collected. Second, enumerators with agricultural backgrounds were selected and intensively trained so that they would be skilled in eliciting all the desired farm information and cross-checking it for accuracy. The third and fourth quality measures included the checking of the enumerators' work and a thorough schedule edit in Ottawa. Schedule data was then transferred to punch-cards and then to computer tape.

It is important to note that a one-call type of survey, the method used in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey, presents the respondent with the difficult task of recalling expenditures and receipts over a period of one year. This was particularly difficult for the respondent in this survey, since the 12-month period did not relate to either a calendar

year, except in Ontario and Quebec, or a crop year in terms of the respondent's activities.⁵ Non-sampling error, therefore, could not be avoided. The fact that certain biases in one-call surveys can be expected is also shown by other studies such as a U.S. study of farm expenditure.⁶

Biases in the 1958 Survey estimates occurred in both estimates of farm expenditures and farm gross receipts when compared with official estimates prepared by the Agriculture Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. An upward bias was apparent for farm expenditure estimates from the 1958 Survey. However, upon examination of the data, it became apparent that much of the bias could be attributed to the more inclusive coverage of farm expenses in the survey estimates and also as a result of inter-farm purchases included in survey estimates but excluded from official estimates. Data on farm expenditures from the 1958 Survey, while not without biases, are considered sufficiently reliable to be used as important benchmarks in improving and developing official statistical series on farm expenditures. For our study, farm expenditure estimates from the 1958 Survey were, therefore, accepted as being adequate for analytical use.

In contrast, an under estimation in farm gross receipts, for all regions except the Maritime Provinces,⁷ as compared with official estimates, constituted a serious deficiency in these data for analytical use. Official estimates of farm cash receipts—the major component of farm gross receipts—are totals for the universe and from well-established market sources. Official estimates of farm gross receipts are considered superior to those from the 1958 Survey. As a consequence, before proceeding with the analysis of data for single-farm, single-family holdings, it was necessary to proportionately adjust total gross receipts for each region and Canada by the following amounts: Maritime Provinces, -0.2 per cent; Quebec, +13.9; Ontario, +14.5; Prairie Provinces, +14.6, (Manitoba, +15.1, Saskat-

⁵ The survey year in Ontario and Quebec was January 1 to December 31, 1958. In the three Maritime and four Western provinces, the survey year was November 1, 1957 to October 31, 1958.

⁶ See "Farmers Expenditures in 1955 by Regions", U.S.D.A. Statistical Bulletin No. 224, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., which states in part "..... It is recognized that the error involved for some expenditure items that are purchased infrequently by farmers could be substantial. Thus, in many cases, the raw survey data may serve only as one indication of the level of farm purchases and other available information may have to be taken into account..... Studies of the accuracy of reporting expenditures by using the recall method have indicated an underreporting bias by respondents..... Serious limitations exist regarding the income totals. For example, the net money income reported as received from the operation of the Farm was about two-thirds that of the United States Department of Agriculture estimate for that year. This is not unusual. Previous surveys, including the Census of Agriculture, have reported value of sales from 15 to 20 per cent under the estimates based on the movement of commodities into market.

⁷ Although the precise reason for a slight over-estimation in the Maritime Provinces is not known, it is assumed to stem from sampling error that was considerably greater than in most other regions.

chewan, +14.3, and Alberta +14.6); British Columbia, +13.0; and Canada, +13.7 per cent respectively. The estimated values in this study are not absolutes and must be accepted with reasonable judgment. Despite the need for caution in the interpretation of estimates, this approach to studying farm and farm family incomes, farm expenses and resources, could only have been developed using information similar to that available from the 1958 survey.

Classification of farm business establishments into meaningful groups is necessary. The Census definition of a farm holding is very broad and there is considerable uncertainty as to how the farm as a business should be classed under this definition. In determining workable classifications of the farm as a business for this study, two relationships were used as guides: (1) the value of agricultural products sold per farm holding, and (2) the proportion of farm family income earned as farm net income from farming operations.

Economic Classifications of farm holdings adopted as being most suitable for analytical purposes were as follows:

Non-commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of less than \$2,000 a year.

Semi-commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products between \$2,000 and \$4,999 a year.

Commercial.—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of \$5,000 and more a year.

(a) **Medium size.**—Farm holdings having sales of farm products between \$5,000 and \$9,999 a year.

(b) **Larger.**—Farm holdings having sales of farm products of \$10,000 and more a year.

Non-commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products were less than \$2,000 a year and where a large proportion of the produce from the farm holding was consumed by the farm family. Income received from other than farming, for the group as a whole, far exceeded that received as net income from farming operations.

Semi-commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products ranged between \$2,000 and \$5,000 a year. Farm net income for the group as a whole, exceeded farm family income from off-farm sources.

Commercial farm holdings are holdings from which sales of farm products exceeded \$5,000 a year. Medium-size commercial farm holdings had sales of farm products from \$5,000 to \$9,999 per year; larger commercial farm holdings had sales of \$10,000 and more per year. Most farm family income was derived from the sale of farm products; only a small proportion of farm family income came from sources other than farming operations.

TABLE I. Farm Net Income as a Percentage of Farm Family Income from All Sources for Farm Holdings classified by Receipts from Sale of Farm Products, Canada, 1958

Class of farm holding	Receipts from sale of farm products	Farm net income as a percentage of farm family income
	dollars	percent
Non-commercial	Less than 250	1
	250 to 1,199	22
	1,200 to 1,999	44
Semi-commercial.....	2,000 to 2,499	54
	2,500 to 3,749	65
	3,750 to 4,999	75
Commercial:		
Medium size	5,000 to 9,999	81
Larger	10,000 to 14,999	86
	15,000 to 24,999	86
	25,000 and over	90

Numbers of Farm Holdings Compared with Sales of Farm Products

A comparison of number of non-commercial, semi-commercial, and commercial farm holdings with the distribution of sales of farm products, Table II, shows one of the phenomena in agriculture. In 1958, it is estimated that there were 484 thousand one-family farm holdings. Of these, about one-third were classified as non-commercial, about one-third semi-commercial, and just under one-third commercial, Figure 1. Non-commercial farm holdings produced

and sold only 7.3 per cent of total sales of farm products, semi-commercial farm holdings, 26.5 per cent, while commercial farm holdings sold 66.2 per cent of total sales of farm products, Figure 2. Of the commercial farm holdings, those classified as larger holdings, 8.8 per cent of the total farm holdings in Canada, secured 34.5 per cent of all sales of farm products. An understanding of the inequitable distribution of sales of farm products is a prerequisite to understanding the levels of net income from farming operations for each of the above classes.

TABLE II. Number of Farm Holdings, Percentage of Total Farm Holdings and Percentage of Total Receipts from Sale of Farm Products, by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Canada:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	170,863	171,447	98,742	42,613	483,665
Per cent of total	35.3	35.5	20.4	8.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	7.3	26.5	31.7	34.5	100.0
Maritime Provinces:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	23,597	9,835	4,272	1,226	38,930
Per cent of total	60.6	25.3	11.0	3.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	14.8	34.1	30.7	20.4	100.0
Quebec:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	41,953	40,915	17,841	5,216	105,925
Per cent of total.....	39.6	38.6	16.9	4.9	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	10.8	35.4	32.1	21.7	100.0
Ontario:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	34,795	39,799	27,967	16,075	118,636
Per cent of total.....	29.3	33.6	23.6	13.5	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	5.0	20.3	29.8	44.9	100.0
Eastern Canada:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	100,345	90,549	50,080	22,517	263,491
Per cent of total.....	38.1	34.4	19.0	8.5	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	7.6	26.4	30.6	35.4	100.0
Manitoba:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	15,332	18,383	9,049	2,140	44,904
Per cent of total.....	34.1	40.9	20.2	4.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	8.9	36.7	36.6	17.8	100.0
Saskatchewan:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	22,281	34,155	22,497	7,519	86,452
Per cent of total.....	25.8	39.5	26.0	8.7	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	6.6	28.5	37.7	27.2	100.0
Alberta:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	20,411	24,408	13,699	8,443	66,961
Per cent of total.....	30.5	36.4	20.5	12.6	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	6.1	22.2	26.3	45.4	100.0
Prairie Provinces:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	58,024	76,946	45,245	18,102	198,317
Per cent of total.....	29.3	38.8	22.8	9.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	6.8	27.5	33.1	32.6	100.0
British Columbia:					
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	12,494	3,952	3,417	1,994	21,857
Per cent of total.....	57.2	18.1	15.6	9.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	7.3	15.7	29.0	48.0	100.0

FIGURE-1

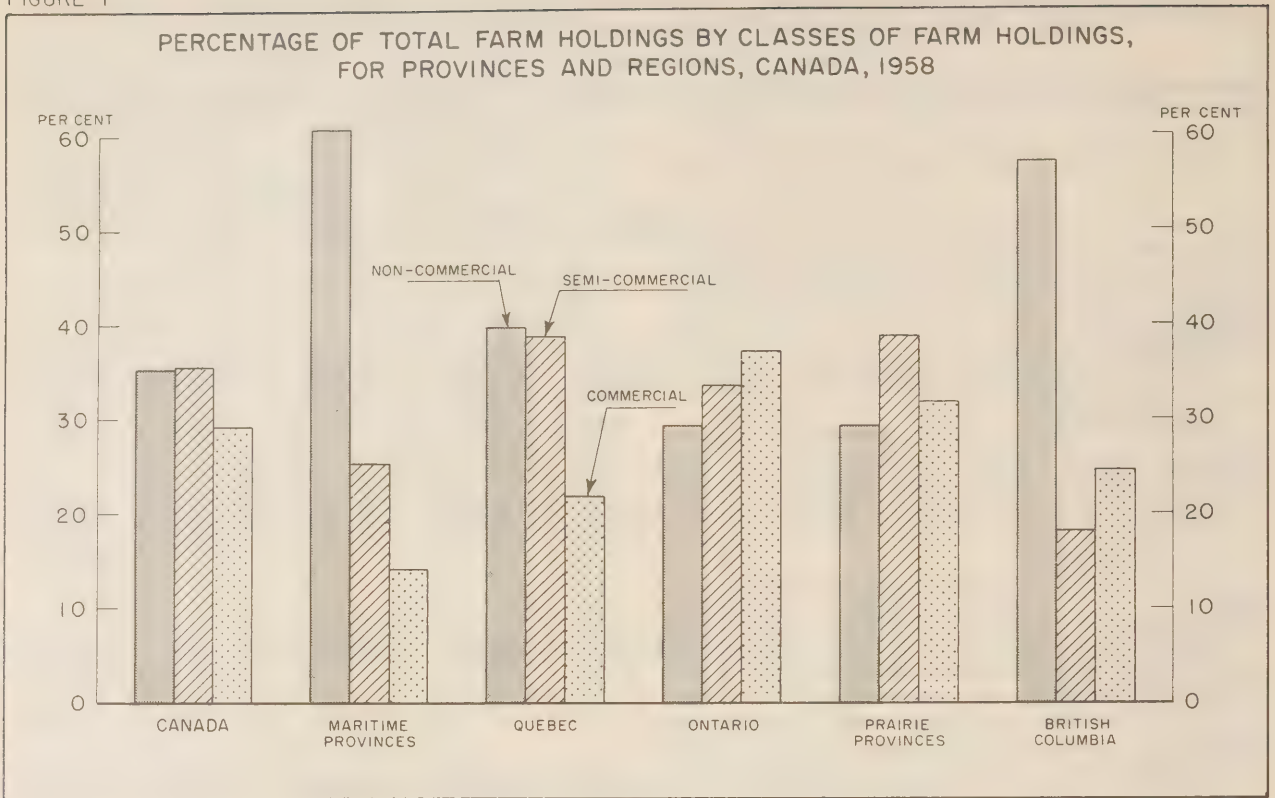
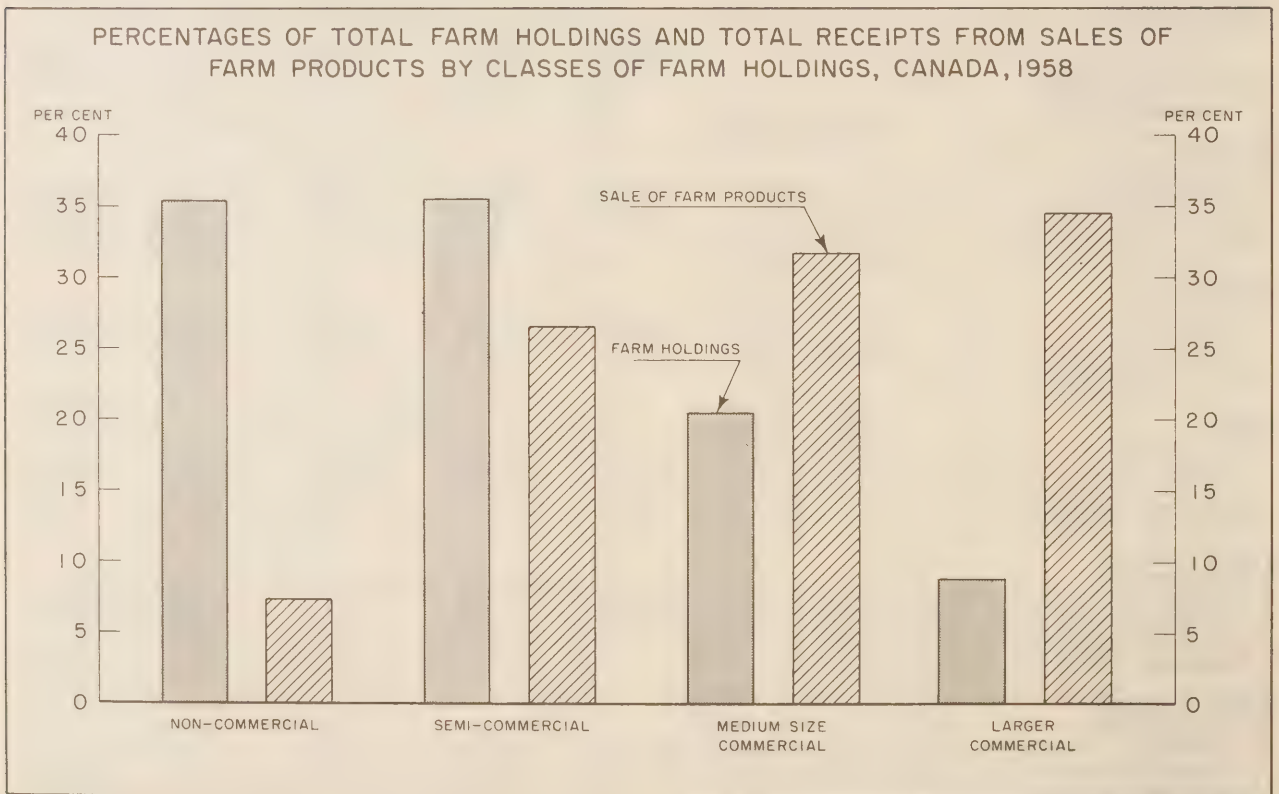


FIGURE-2



FARM AND FARM FAMILY INCOME IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Farm family income is a combination of income from farming and from off-farm sources. Traditionally, farm people have supplemented their earnings from farming by working at occupations such as lumbering and fishing. Today, in addition to farming, farm people find many opportunities in a variety of manufacturing and service occupations and receive income from government and other sources. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness both in Canada and the United States that improvement of the low income problem for many on farm holdings may not lie solely within the farm business itself but in a broader assessment of both farm and off-farm income.

Four income measures,^a in addition to total farm family income are presented in this study. They are: (1) farm net income; (2) imputed returns to the farm operator and family help for labour and management; (3) farm family income from off-farm sources; and (4) farm operator income from off-farm sources. Two of the income measures relate directly to the farm holding. The latter two measures relate to off-farm income. Application of these four income measures for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings is considered essential to a meaningful description of the income situation in agriculture.

Farm Net Income

Farm net income in Canada, 1958, ranged from an average of \$27 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales to \$15,193 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Generally, net income from farming operations averaged less than \$1,000 per one-fifth of the farm holdings in Canada; for one-half of the holdings the average was between \$1,000 and \$2,500, while for the remainder it rose from \$3,800 for the gross sales class of \$5,000 to \$9,999 to \$15,193 for the class having sales of farm products of \$25,000 and over. The average farm net income in Canada for all farm holdings, large and small, was \$2,344. This national average conceals the very wide range of farm net income in Canada.

A regional analysis shows that the average farm net income in the Maritime Provinces was only one-half that for all of Canada (Table III). Many progressive farms are located in the Maritimes, but since over 60 per cent of the farm holdings had sales of farm products of less than \$2,000, the average farm net income for the region was low. In this region as in others it is necessary to know the level and source of income for: (a) non-commercial; (b) semi-commercial; and (c) commercial farm holdings.

^a A preliminary analysis of the "Distribution of Income in Canadian Agriculture" was presented by J.M. Fitzpatrick and C.V. Parker to the 35th Annual Meeting, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, Vancouver, June 24, 1965.

Non-commercial farm holdings.—Average farm net income on non-commercial farm holdings was lowest in British Columbia at \$197 per farm holding and highest in Saskatchewan at \$954 (Table III and Figure 3). In Eastern Canada, it was \$531 or somewhat less than the national average of \$605. Little specialization takes place on non-commercial farm holdings. However, those in Eastern Canada on livestock combination farm holdings earned a higher farm net income than either those who sold mainly dairy products or mainly livestock (Table IV).

In the Prairie Provinces, non-commercial livestock combination farm holdings had a higher farm net income than other types of livestock and grain specialty holdings. Except for the Prairie Provinces, raising and selling of cattle, hogs and sheep appears to have returned the least in farm net income. In British Columbia, for example, specialization in livestock sales on non-commercial farm holdings returned a negative farm net income.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Farm net income on semi-commercial farm holdings, averaged \$1,961 per farm holding, and ranged from a low point of \$1,374 in the Maritime Provinces to \$2,519 in Manitoba.

Farm net income averaged \$1,755 per farm in Eastern Canada; \$2,183 in the Prairie Provinces and \$2,161 in British Columbia. In Eastern Canada, it was highest on livestock combination and dairy specialty farm holdings. In the Prairie Provinces, it was higher on livestock specialty farms than on grain farms. In British Columbia, it was higher on both dairy specialty and livestock specialty farms than the provincial average for all semi-commercial farm holdings.

Commercial farm holdings.—Farm net income on medium-size commercial farm holdings averaged \$3,795, ranging from \$2,614 in the Maritime Provinces to \$4,845 in Manitoba. Farm net income in Eastern Canada averaged \$4,159 per dairy farm; \$3,427 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm; and \$3,021 per livestock combination farm (Figure 4). Farm net income on medium-size commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada averaged about \$1,000 or 25 per cent more than on livestock combination farms. This contrasts with either non-commercial or semi-commercial holdings where the highest average farm net income, by type of farm, was for livestock combination holdings.

On medium-size commercial holdings, in the Prairie Provinces farm net income averaged \$4,079 per holding. The lowest averages were in Saskatchewan and the highest in Manitoba. Average farm net income, by type of farm, in the Prairie Provinces was: small grains farms, \$4,771; livestock combination, \$4,384; cattle, hogs and sheep, \$4,195; and wheat farms, \$3,452. In British Columbia, average farm net income on medium-size commercial holdings was higher than in Eastern Canada but lower than in the Prairie Provinces.

Farm net income on larger commercial holdings in Canada averaged \$7,497 per farm holding, being lowest in the Maritime Provinces and highest in Alberta and British Columbia. It averaged \$6,269 in Eastern Canada; \$8,894 in the Prairie Provinces and \$10,112 per holding in British Columbia.

In Eastern Canada, average farm net income was higher on larger commercial dairy farms than on other types of livestock farms; it averaged \$8,950 per holding as compared with \$6,439 on livestock com-

bination farms and \$4,935 on cattle, hogs and sheep farms. In the Prairie Provinces, it was \$9,513 per small grains farm; \$9,390 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm; \$8,749 per livestock combination farm and \$7,692 per wheat farm.

In British Columbia, farm net income averaged \$13,924 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm and \$9,653 per larger commercial dairy farm. Farm net income averaged \$10,112 per holding for all larger commercial holdings.

TABLE III. Average Farm Net Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada.....	605	1,961	3,795	7,497	2,344
Maritime Provinces	420	1,374	2,614	4,369	1,026
Quebec.....	697	1,799	3,369	5,372	1,803
Ontario.....	406	1,805	3,814	6,704	2,532
Eastern Canada	531	1,755	3,553	6,269	2,016
Manitoba	651	2,519	4,845	8,938	2,656
Saskatchewan.....	954	1,977	3,466	7,046	2,541
Alberta.....	674	2,221	4,575	10,524	3,278
Prairie Provinces.....	775	2,183	4,079	8,894	2,816
British Columbia	197	2,161	3,781	10,112	2,017

TABLE IV. Average Farm Net Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Livestock farms:					
Dairy:					
Eastern Canada	768	1,936	4,159	8,950	2,542
British Columbia	438	2,517	3,827	9,653	3,887
Cattle, hogs and sheep:					
Eastern Canada	422	1,602	3,427	4,935	1,910
Prairie Provinces	879	2,163	4,195	9,390	2,983
British Columbia	- 187	2,561	4,200	13,924	1,440
Livestock combination:					
Eastern Canada	943	1,983	3,021	6,439	2,040
Prairie Provinces	1,278	2,662	4,384	8,749	2,579
Grain farms:					
Wheat:					
Prairie Provinces	692	1,834	3,452	7,692	2,602
Small grains:					
Prairie Provinces	671	2,069	4,771	9,513	2,862

FIGURE-3

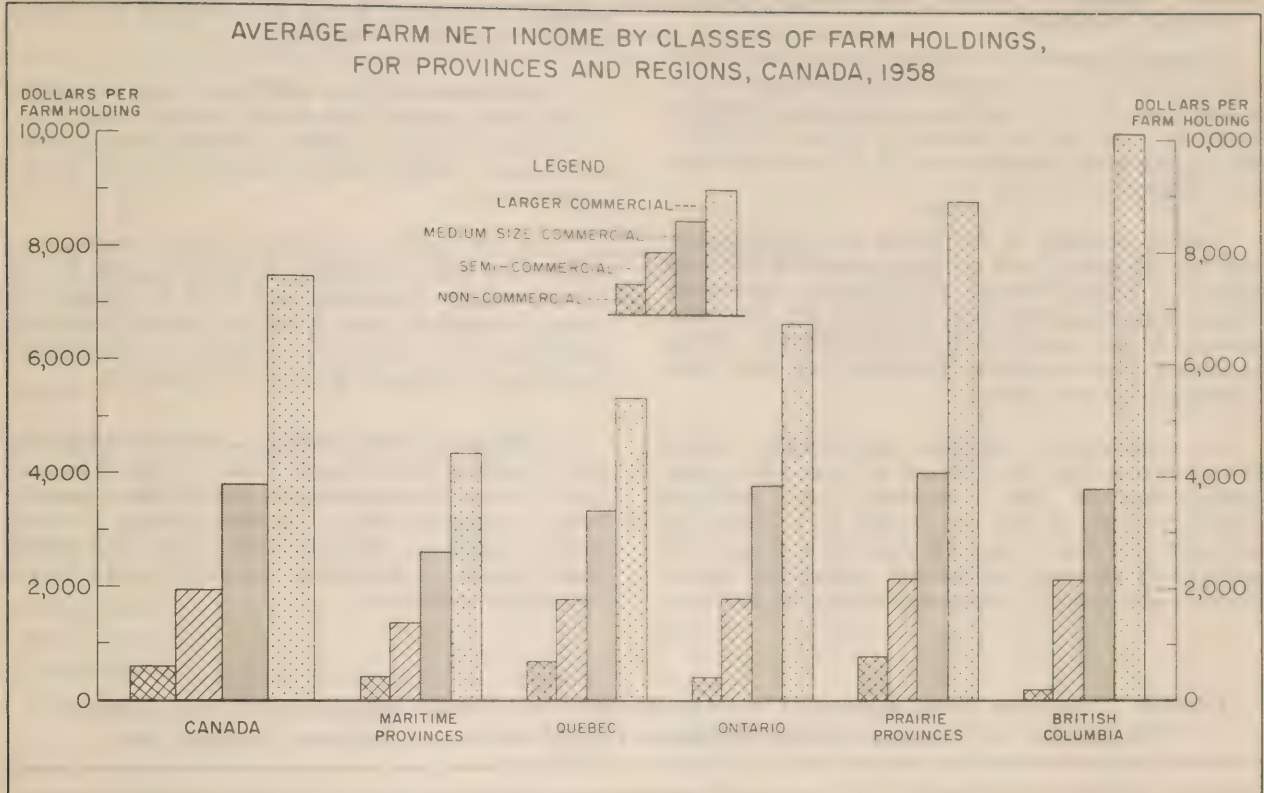
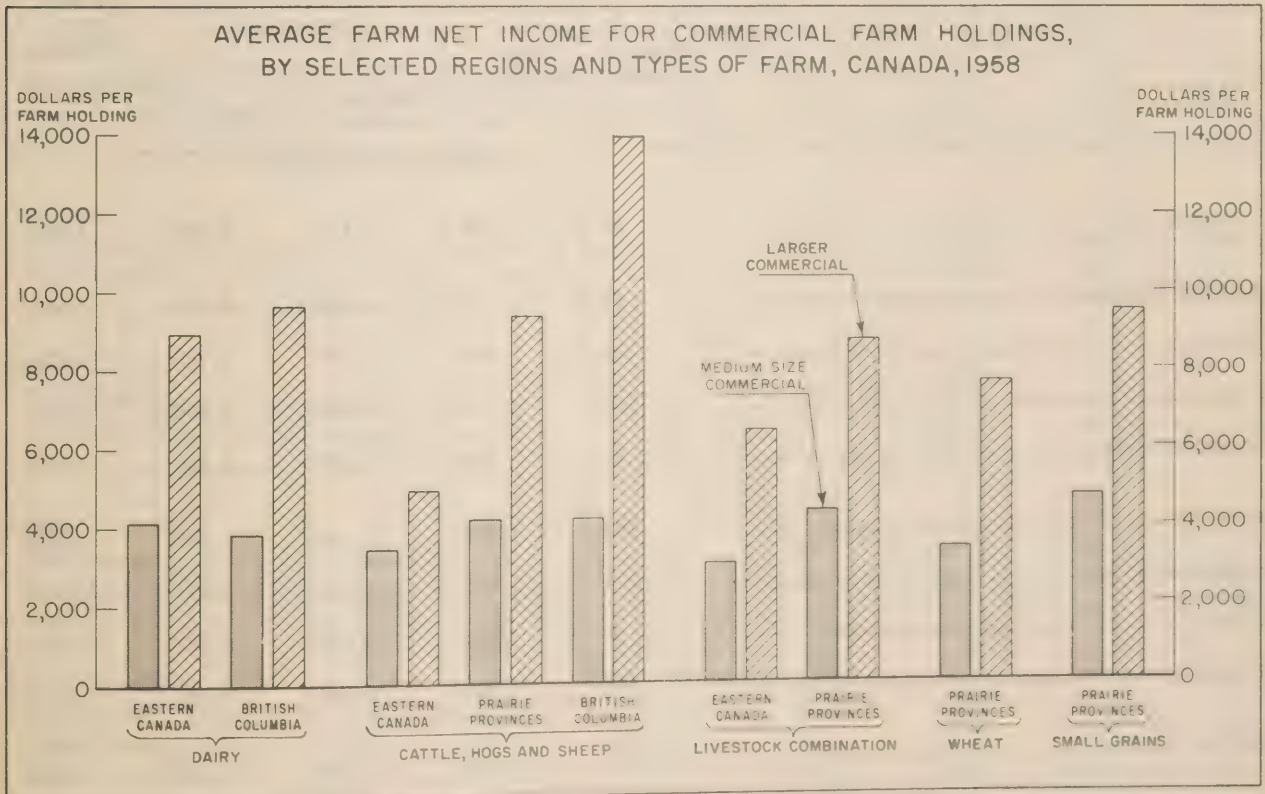


FIGURE-4



Imputed Returns to Labour and Management from Farming Operations

Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help for labour and management ranged from an average of \$56 per holding for all non-commercial holdings to \$4,546 per holding on larger commercial farms. The global average was \$1,202 per farm holding (Table V and Figure 5).

About one-half of the labour of farm operators and unpaid family help on non-commercial holdings earned a negative return from farming operations. These non-commercial farm holdings did not return enough to pay wages to the farm operator. On the remaining non-commercial holdings very little farm labour income was earned.

A comparison of weeks of farm operator, unpaid family labour and hired labour for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings (Table VI), shows that for Canada as a whole, the operator of a non-commercial farm holding spent an average of 34 weeks in farming operations. Unpaid family help spent 16 additional weeks, on the aver-

age, per farm holding. For this labour, the farm operator and unpaid family help secured an average return of only \$56 per holding.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$963 per farm holding. Average farm operator and unpaid family labour was 46 and 25 weeks respectively.

Labour returns to the farm operator and unpaid family help averaged \$879 in Eastern Canada; \$1,055 in the Prairie Provinces and \$913 in British Columbia. Operator's time spent on farming operations ranged from 43 weeks per holding, on the average, in British Columbia to 49 weeks in Manitoba.

Commercial farm holdings.—Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$2,157 a year for medium-size and \$4,546 a year for larger commercial farms. On these farms, the farm operator spent an average of 49 weeks and unpaid family labour an average of about 25 weeks a year on farming operations.

TABLE V. Average Imputed Returns to Farm Operator and Unpaid Family Labor from Farming Operations¹ by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

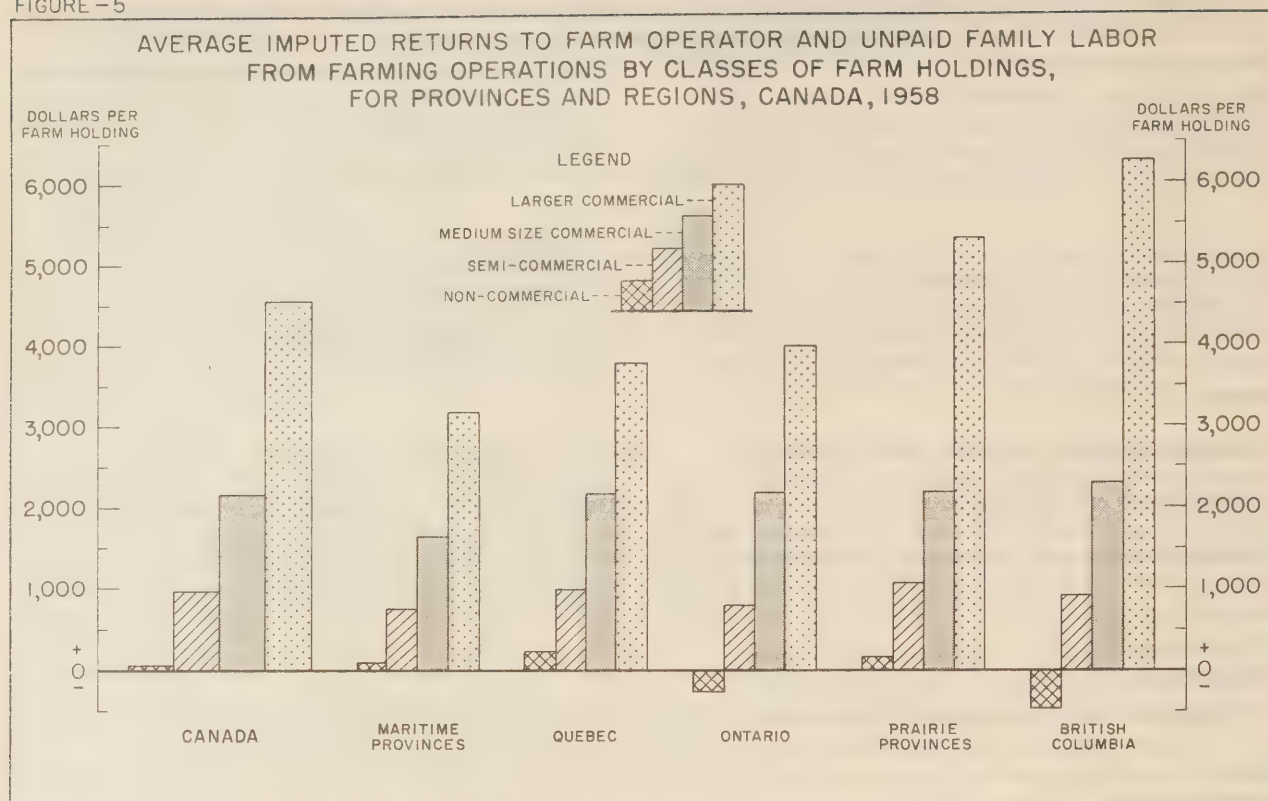
	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada	56	963	2, 157	4, 546	1, 202
Maritime Provinces	97	751	1, 639	3, 173	529
Quebec.....	233	991	2, 171	3, 766	1, 027
Ontario.....	- 259	797	2, 189	3, 996	1, 248
Eastern Canada	31	879	2, 136	3, 899	1, 052
Manitoba	107	1, 408	3, 136	5, 975	1, 520
Saskatchewan	384	842	1, 565	3, 931	1, 180
Alberta.....	- 24	1, 090	2, 575	6, 381	1, 721
Prairie Provinces.....	166	1, 055	2, 187	5, 320	1, 443
British Columbia	- 471	913	2, 296	6, 264	826

¹ An imputed return was determined by subtracting five per cent of the equity value of capital investment.

TABLE VI. Farm Operator, Unpaid Family and Hired Labor by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	weeks per farm holding				
Canada:					
Farm operator	34	46	49	49	43
Unpaid family	16	25	24	26	22
Hired.....	2	4	11	41	8
Maritime Provinces:					
Farm operator	31	47	49	47	37
Unpaid family	11	22	19	31	15
Hired	1	7	15	50	6
Quebec:					
Farm operator	35	46	49	51	42
Unpaid family	25	36	40	46	33
Hired	2	4	10	34	6
Ontario:					
Farm operator	31	45	49	49	43
Unpaid family	13	24	23	28	21
Hired	1	5	12	47	11
Manitoba:					
Farm operator	37	49	49	50	45
Unpaid family	16	22	25	27	21
Hired	1	4	11	36	6
Saskatchewan:					
Farm operator	38	45	47	48	44
Unpaid family	15	19	17	15	17
Hired	1	3	7	26	5
Alberta:					
Farm operator	39	48	49	51	46
Unpaid family	15	20	22	18	19
Hired	1	2	12	36	8
British Columbia:					
Farm operator	23	43	46	47	32
Unpaid family	9	24	20	23	15
Hired.....	2	8	17	80	13

FIGURE -5



Farm Operators almost Solely Dependent on Farming

Figures on numbers of farm operators with no off-farm employment income indicate that of the 484,000 single-family farm holdings in Canada, 271,000 reported no off-farm employment income (Table VII). Of these, about 108,000 were on commercial farm holdings where farming required full-

time work. For the remaining 163,000 farm operators on non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings, about one-third earned an average farm net income of only \$605 and an imputed labour return of \$56. The remaining two-thirds average \$1,961 in farm net income and \$963 in imputed returns to labour.

TABLE VII. Number of Farm Operators with No Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	number				
Canada	56, 136	107, 387	73, 464	34, 550	271, 537
Maritime Provinces	3, 641	5, 104	3, 055	819	12, 619
Quebec	13, 364	24, 812	13, 315	4, 386	55, 877
Ontario	8, 667	20, 462	20, 030	12, 972	62, 131
Eastern Canada	25, 672	50, 378	36, 400	18, 177	130, 627
Manitoba	7, 338	13, 886	7, 278	1, 712	30, 214
Saskatchewan	10, 484	24, 269	16, 959	5, 885	57, 597
Alberta	10, 140	17, 121	10, 630	7, 419	45, 310
Prairie Provinces	27, 962	55, 276	34, 867	15, 016	133, 121
British Columbia	2, 502	1, 733	2, 197	1, 357	7, 789

Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources

Farm family income from off-farm sources ranged from an average of \$1,783 per non-commercial holding to \$1,152 per larger commercial holding; it was highest in Ontario and British Columbia and lowest in the Prairie Provinces (Table VIII).

Off-farm family income came from the following sources: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; (c) net income from non-farm self-employment; (d) investment income; and (e) government pensions, family and other allowances (Table 1). The main source of off-farm family income was wages and salaries earned through non-farm work. Second in importance were government pensions and allowances, followed by net income from non-farm self-employment and investment income.

On non-commercial holdings in Canada, 60 per cent of off-farm family income consisted of wages and salaries from non-farm work, (Figure 6), 22 per cent of government pensions and allowances, 11 per cent of net income from non-farm self-employment, 5 per cent of investment income and 2 per cent of wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms. With a shortage of experienced farm workers, one might expect that the income derived from working on other farms would be substantial. This was not the case in 1958 as only an average of \$37 per

farm family on non-commercial farm holdings came from this source in contrast with an average of \$1,078 in wages and salaries from non-farm work.

In all regions of Canada, wages and salaries from non-farm work and net income from non-farm self-employment averaged about two-thirds or more of all off-farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings. Government pensions and allowances ranged from 13 per cent of the total in Ontario to 30 per cent in the Maritime Provinces. Figures on farm family income in the form of old age pensions and family allowances for each economic class of farm holding are given in Tables 2 and 3. As shown there, average old age pensions were highest on non-commercial farm holdings, being about twice as large as on larger commercial farm holdings. Family allowances, on the average, were generally less on non-commercial farm holdings than for commercial farm holdings.

Average farm family income from off-farm sources tended to decrease as dependence on farm net income became greater. Less off-farm family income was secured as wages and salaries from non-farm work, but investment income increased. For Canada, investment income on larger commercial farms was the most important source of off-farm family income, (Figure 7). In the Prairie Provinces, it accounted for 41 per cent of off-farm income on larger commercial farms.

TABLE VIII. Average Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada	1, 783	979	898	1, 152	1, 262
Maritime Provinces	1, 776	1, 002	952	912	1, 481
Quebec.....	1, 728	1, 033	931	1, 092	1, 294
Ontario.....	2, 537	1, 484	1, 213	1, 249	1, 697
Eastern Canada	2, 021	1, 227	1, 090	1, 194	1, 500
Manitoba	1, 345	634	546	1, 125	882
Saskatchewan	940	577	661	992	729
Alberta.....	1, 299	800	777	1, 015	974
Prairie Provinces.....	1, 172	662	651	1, 018	847
British Columbia	2, 704	1, 457	1, 069	1, 880	2, 148

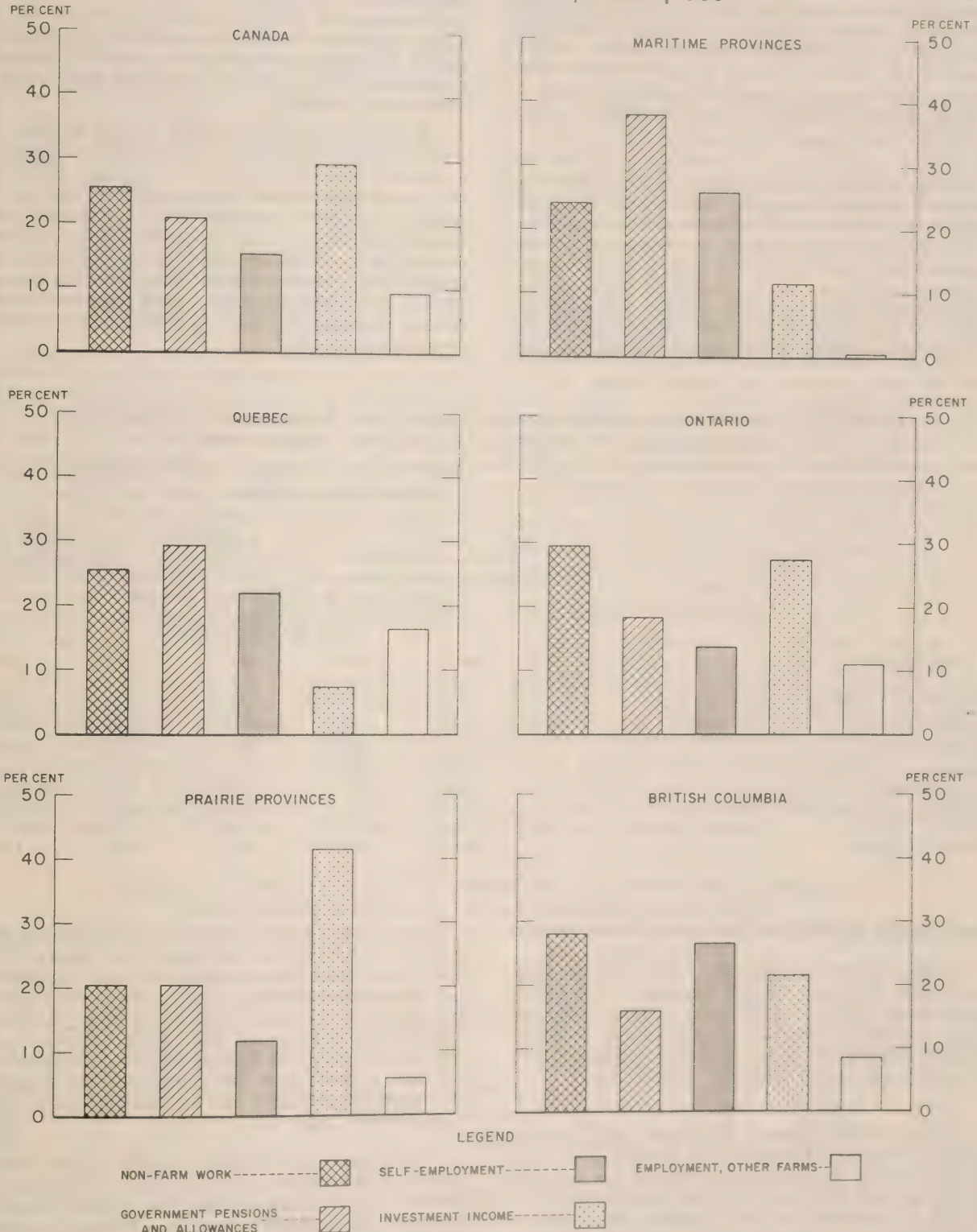
FIGURE-6

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFF-FARM INCOME RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES
BY FARM FAMILIES, NON-COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958



FIGURE-7

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OFF-FARM INCOME RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES
BY FARM FAMILIES, LARGER COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958



Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Work

Farm operator income from off-farm work ranged from an average of \$949 per non-commercial farm holding to \$267 per large commercial farm holding (Table IX). It is estimated that 213,000 farm operators including two-thirds of the farm operators in British Columbia, one-half in Eastern Canada and one-third in the Prairie Provinces earned off-farm employment income. Almost 85 per cent of those with off-farm employment income were owners of either non-commercial or semi-commercial farm holdings.

Farm operator income from operations other than farming includes: (a) wages and salaries from non-farm work; (b) wages and salaries from farm employment on other farms; and (c) net income from non-farm self-employment. Operator off-farm income for non-commercial and semi-commercial holdings was earned mainly as wages and salaries from non-farm work. On larger commercial farm holdings, more off-farm operator income was earned as net income from

non-farm self-employment than as wages and salaries from non-farm work (Table 4).

Farm operators, in Eastern Canada, who reported off-farm work received an average of \$1,270 per farm operator from this source in 1958. This ranged from \$876 in the Maritime Provinces to \$1,632 per farm operator in Ontario. Within the Prairie Provinces, those with off-farm employment earned about \$1,000 from this source while in British Columbia, the average income for farm operators with off-farm employment was \$1,850.

Regionally, off-farm operator income was particularly important in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces where it exceeded the average return to the operator for labour and management in farming (including unpaid family help). In Quebec and Ontario, off-farm operator income amounted to about one-half that earned as labour and management from farming. Only in the Prairie Provinces did the income to the operator and his unpaid family help from farming operations greatly exceed that from off-farm operator employment.

TABLE IX. Average Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada.....	949	373	212	267	534
Maritime Provinces	796	299	212	358	592
Quebec.....	825	349	176	274	505
Ontario.....	1, 500	672	293	318	778
Eastern Canada	1, 052	485	244	309	640
Manitoba	752	155	53	275	343
Saskatchewan	521	181	152	193	261
Alberta.....	669	305	238	139	381
Prairie Provinces	634	215	158	177	321
British Columbia	1, 583	871	476	589	1, 191

Farm Family Income from Farm and Off-farm Sources

Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources is the total income available to the farm family from farming operations, off-farm work and other sources of regular income. Money received through inheritance or as lump sum payments from property sales during 1958 was not included.

Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources averaged \$3,606 per farm holding (Table X). Average family incomes ranged from a low point of \$2,507 per farm holding in the Maritime Provinces to \$4,252 in Alberta. For all Canada, two-thirds of total farm family income was from farming operations and one-third from off-farm sources.

Total farm family income in Eastern Canada averaged \$3,516 per farm holding; 57 per cent of this amount was from farming operations and the remainder from off-farm sources. For the Maritime Region, including all economic classes of farm holdings, more income was secured from off-farm sources than from farming itself. In Quebec and Ontario almost 60 per cent of total farm family income was obtained from farming operations and the remainder from non-farm sources (Table XI).

Total farm family income in the Prairie Provinces averaged \$3,663 per farm holding. Over three-quarters of this income came from farming. In contrast, average farm family income in British Columbia was \$4,165 per farm holding, of which less than half was from farming.

Non-commercial Farm Holdings.—Total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,388 per holding and ranged from a low point of \$1,894 in Saskatchewan to \$2,943 in Ontario (Figure 8). On the 171,000 farm holdings classified as non-commercial, three-quarters of total farm family income came from non-farm sources and the remainder from farming operations. On 60 per cent of all farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces, four-fifths of total farm family income came from off-farm sources (Figure 9). In British Columbia, on 57 per cent of all farm holdings, over nine-tenths of all farm family income was from operations other than farming.

In Eastern Canada, total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,552 per farm holding. About one-fifth of this amount was as farm net income and the remainder as off-farm income. In Ontario, for example, total farm family income averaged \$2,943 per farm holding, of which only 14 per cent was farm net income.

Farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces depended more on income from farming operations than elsewhere in Canada. Forty per cent of the \$1,947 total farm family income per non-commercial farm holding was earned as farm net income.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Total farm family income on semi-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,940 per holding. Farm family income from all sources ranged from a low point of \$2,376 in the Maritime Provinces to \$3,618 in British Columbia. Generally, for the 171,000 semi-commercial farm holdings, two-thirds of total farm family income was earned as farm net income and the remainder as income from off-farm sources.

In Eastern Canada, of the average \$2,982 farm family income per farm holding, 59 per cent came from farming operations. Farm family incomes for all types of livestock farms in Eastern Canada averaged about \$3,000 (Table XII), per farm holding. In the Prairie Provinces, over three-quarters of the \$2,845 farm family income per farm holding was earned as farm net income. Total farm family income in the

Prairie Provinces on livestock combination and small grains farms were, on the average, higher than on other types of farms. Average farm family income in British Columbia was \$3,618, of which 60 per cent was earned as farm net income. Both semi-commercial dairy and cattle, hogs and sheep enterprises in British Columbia had a higher farm family income than the average for all semi-commercial farm holdings in the province.

Commercial farm holdings.—Total farm family income on medium-size commercial farm holdings averaged \$4,693 per farm and ranged from \$3,566 in the Maritime Provinces to \$5,391 in Manitoba. For the 99,000 medium-size commercial farm holdings in Canada, 81 per cent of total farm family income came from farming operations. In Eastern Canada this proportion was somewhat less, being 76 per cent while in the Prairie Provinces it amounted to 86 per cent.

Total farm family income on larger commercial farm holdings in Canada averaged \$8,649 per holding. This income was lowest in the Maritime Provinces, averaging \$5,281 and highest in British Columbia at \$11,992. Almost 43,000 farm holdings were classified as larger commercial farm holdings with sales over \$10,000; a number of which had sales of \$50,000 and over. Fewer of those with sales of \$50,000 and over, however, were located in Eastern Canada than in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. As a result, average farm family income on larger commercial farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia was higher than that in Eastern Canada. Like medium-size commercial farm holdings, most farm family income on larger commercial farms was from farming operations.

Income comparisons for all farm holdings in Canada are shown in Figure 10 and Table XIII. Table XIII shows the relationship of income to farm holdings, farm sales and gross receipts on non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings, in addition to the following comparisons: (a) farm net income as a per cent of gross receipts; and (b) farm net income as a per cent of total farm family income. Similar comparisons, by type of farm, are shown in Tables 5 to 10.

TABLE X. Average Farm Family Income from All Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada	2,388	2,940	4,693	8,649	3,606
Maritime Provinces	2,196	2,376	3,566	5,281	2,507
Quebec.....	2,425	2,832	4,300	6,464	3,097
Ontario.....	2,943	3,289	5,027	7,953	4,229
Eastern Canada	2,552	2,982	4,643	7,463	3,516
Manitoba	1,996	3,153	5,391	10,063	3,538
Saskatchewan	1,894	2,554	4,127	8,038	3,170
Alberta.....	1,973	3,021	5,352	11,539	4,252
Prairie Provinces	1,947	2,845	4,730	9,912	3,663
British Columbia	2,901	3,618	4,850	11,992	4,165

TABLE XI. Farm Net Income as a Percentage of Farm Family Income from All Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	per cent				
Canada	25.3	66.7	80.9	86.7	65.0
Maritime Provinces	19.1	57.8	73.3	82.7	40.9
Quebec	28.7	63.5	78.3	83.1	58.2
Ontario	13.8	54.9	75.9	84.3	59.9
Eastern Canada	20.8	58.9	76.5	84.0	57.3
Manitoba	32.6	79.9	89.9	88.8	75.1
Saskatchewan	50.4	77.4	84.4	87.7	77.7
Alberta	34.2	73.5	85.5	91.2	77.1
Prairie Provinces	39.8	76.7	86.2	89.7	76.9
British Columbia	6.8	59.7	78.0	84.3	48.4

TABLE XII. Average Farm Family Income from All Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Livestock farms:					
Dairy:					
Eastern Canada	2,407	3,014	5,099	10,067	3,779
British Columbia	2,405	3,860	4,587	10,866	5,111
Cattle, hogs and sheep:					
Eastern Canada	2,543	3,041	4,530	6,510	3,531
Prairie Provinces	1,890	2,760	4,913	10,514	3,768
British Columbia	2,324	3,757	4,281	17,512	3,655
Livestock combination:					
Eastern Canada	2,467	2,961	4,010	7,708	3,211
Prairie Provinces	2,075	3,125	4,911	9,702	3,174
Grain farms:					
Wheat:					
Prairie Provinces	1,810	2,475	4,093	8,632	3,387
Small grains:					
Prairie Provinces	1,854	2,915	5,510	10,514	3,803

TABLE XIII. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	170,863	171,447	98,742	42,613	483,665
Per cent of total	35.3	35.5	20.4	8.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,072	3,893	8,072	20,415	5,205
Per cent of total	7.3	26.5	31.7	34.5	100.0
Total gross receipts: ¹					
Dollars per farm holding	2,158	5,177	9,484	21,979	6,470
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,388	2,940	4,693	8,649	3,606
Farm net income	605	1,961	3,795	7,497	2,344
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor ²	56	963	2,157	4,546	1,202
Farm family income from off-farm sources ³	1,783	979	898	1,152	1,262
Farm operator income from off-farm employment ⁴	949	373	212	267	534
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts	28.0	37.9	40.0	34.1	36.2
Farm family income from all sources	25.3	66.7	80.9	86.7	65.0

¹ Includes receipts from sale of farm products, income in kind, supplementary payments, and value of inventory changes.

² Determined by subtracting five per cent of the equity value of capital invested in land, buildings, machinery and livestock from farm net income.

³ Includes wages and salaries from off-farm employment, government pensions, family and other allowances, and investment income.

⁴ Includes wages and salaries from non-farm work, net income from non-farm self-employment, and wages and salaries from work on other farms.

FIGURE - 8

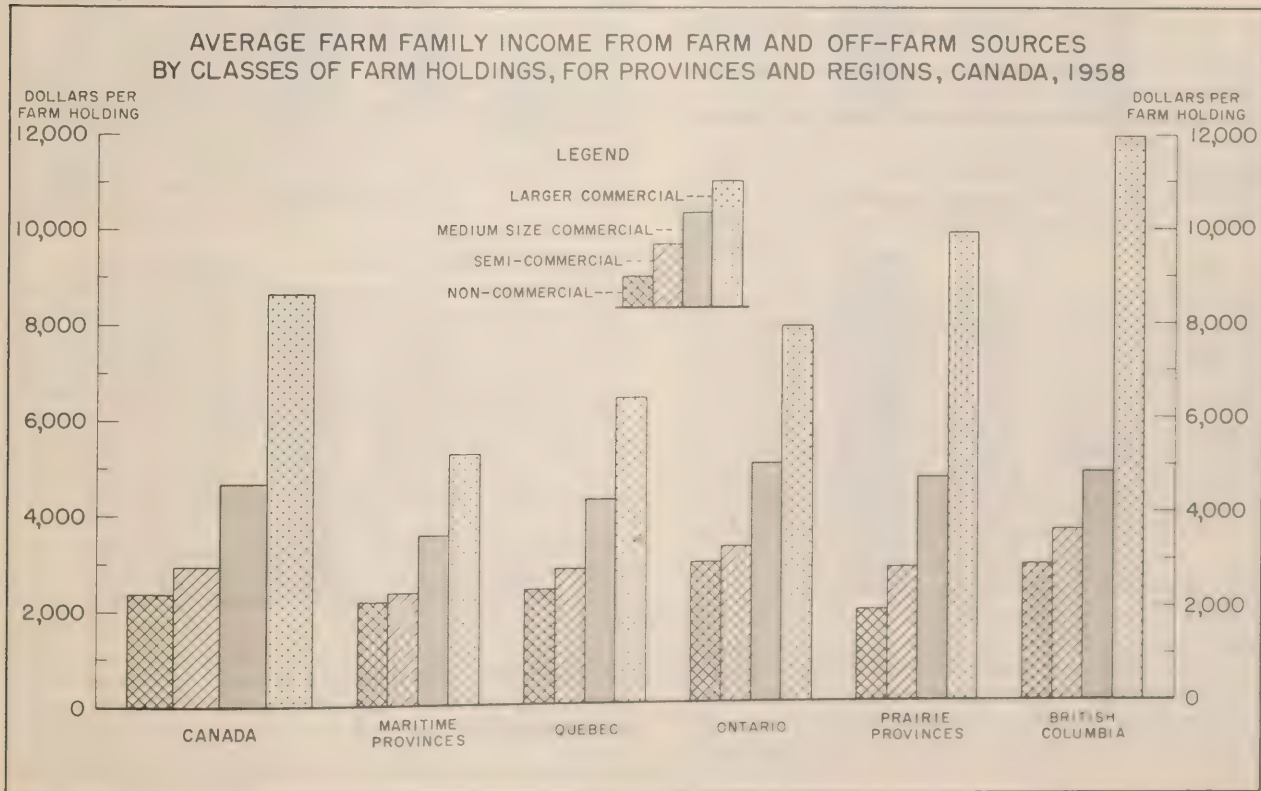


FIGURE -9

FARM NET INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF FARM FAMILY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
BY CLASSES OF FARM HOLDINGS, FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958

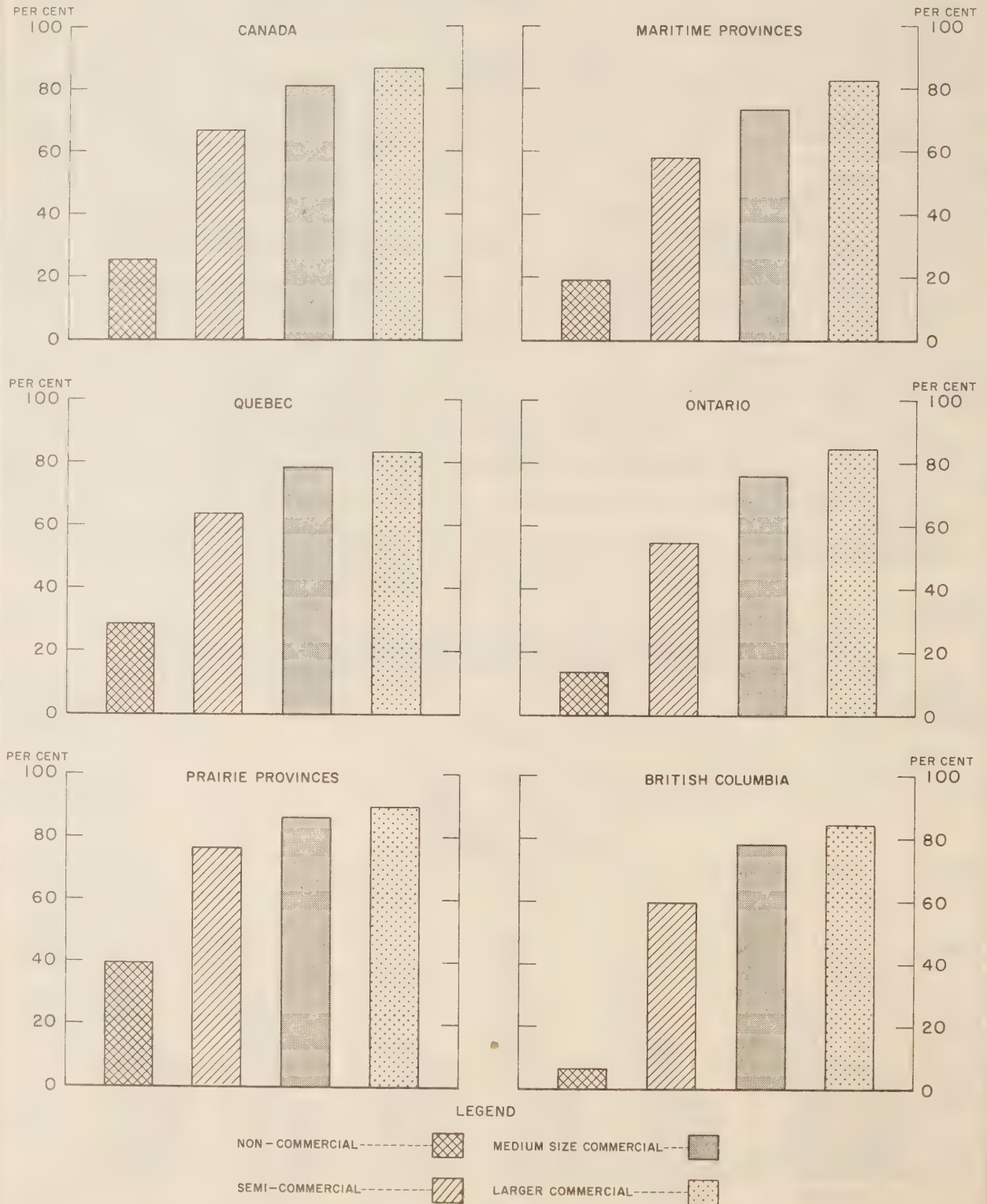
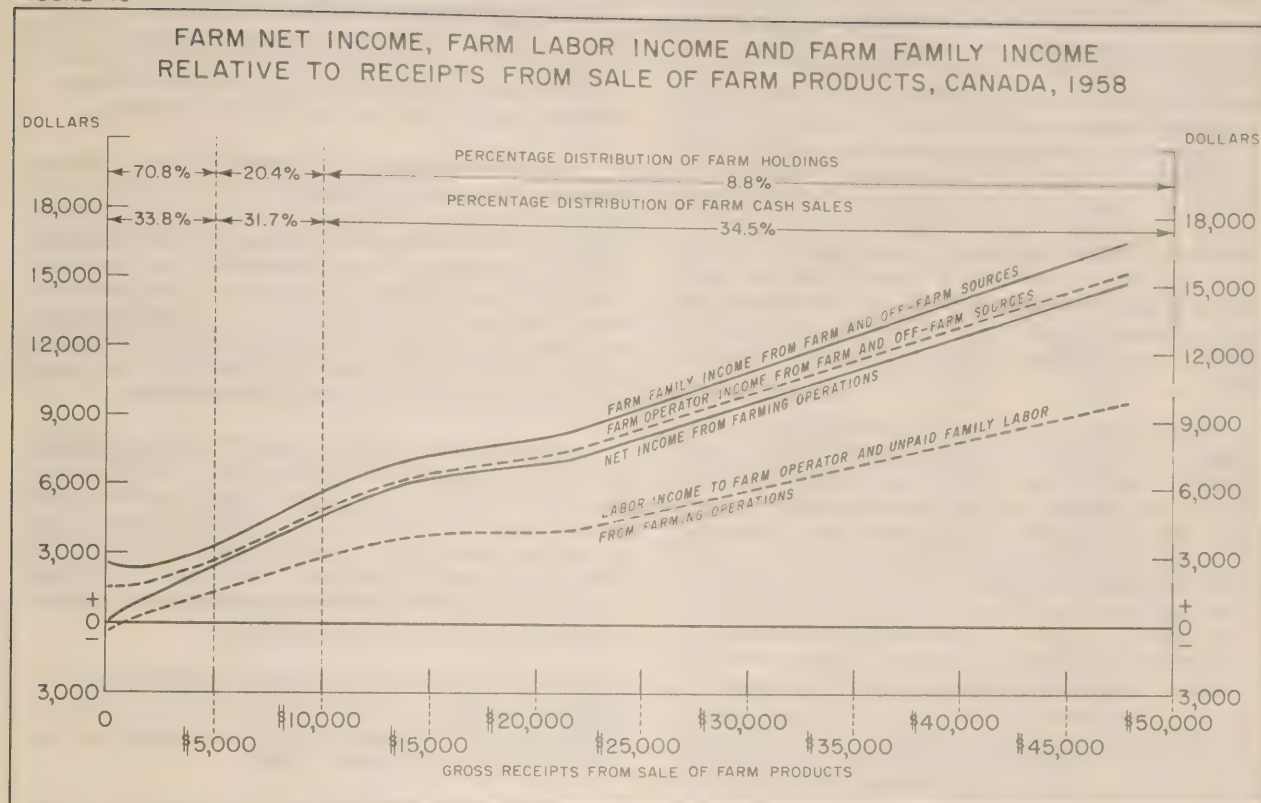


FIGURE -10



FARM EXPENDITURES IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

A major objective of that part of the survey which concerned farm operating expenditures was to secure estimates for use as benchmarks in developing and improving official statistical series. Tables and charts, in our analysis, will summarize major expenditures by region and type of farm in order to supply the growing demand for expenditure data in the farm business sector.

Little information is available from the Census of Agriculture on farm expenditures. Aggregative totals for expenditure items such as taxes, rent, farm labour, feed and seed can be obtained from Census data but other items have not been available since 1938. The "Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics" gives similar aggregative information classified by province and for Canada. These current sources of information are incomplete and leave gaps in our present knowledge of farm expenditures.

Farm expenditures were defined for the purposes of this study as those expenses that were incurred during the survey year, 1958. Expenditures on farm holdings for taxes, rent, mortgage interest, repairs and insurance have been included as well as the farm business share of all other fixed and variable expenditures. Depreciation was included as a fixed expenditure in the survey because of its long-run fixed cost characteristic.

Farm Operating Expenditures

Farm operating expenditures in Canada in 1958 averaged \$4,126 per farm holding and ranged from an average of \$1,553 per non-commercial farm holding to an average of \$14,481 per larger commercial farms (Table XIV). Farm expenditures, for all holdings, averaged \$4,151 in Eastern Canada, \$4,120 in the Prairie Provinces and \$3,871 per holding in British Columbia.

Farm expenditures were lowest, \$944 a year, on non-commercial holdings in the Maritime Provinces and highest, \$16,685 a year, on the average, for larger British Columbia farms, (Figure 11). In Eastern Canada, average farm operating expenses ranged from \$1,438 per non-commercial farm holding to \$15,556 per larger commercial farms; in the Prairie Provinces, from an average of \$1,789 to \$12,902 and in British Columbia, from \$1,372 on non-commercial farm holdings to \$16,685 on larger commercial farms.

Total farm expenditures consist of both fixed and variable costs (Table XV and Figure 12). Fixed expenditures are those costs which are incurred whether agricultural products are produced or not. They are the costs of maintaining a farm enterprise. These costs include: depreciation on machinery and buildings, taxes and rent, mortgage interest and in-

surance premiums. Variable expenditures are costs directly associated with production. The major variable expenditures in order of importance in Canadian Agriculture were: purchases of feed, operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, purchases of livestock and poultry, hired farm labour, custom work and machine rental, building repairs and property maintenance, chemical fertilizers, purchases of seed, non-power machinery and equipment repairs, livestock and poultry services, interest on short term loans, weedicides and pesticides and many other smaller expenditures. In 1958, farm operating expenditures for all farm holdings, which averaged \$4,126, were comprised of \$3,024 in variable expenditures and \$1,102 in fixed expenditures.

Variable farm operating expenditures as a percentage of total farm expenditures, by region and economic class of farm holding, are shown in Table XVI. On non-commercial farm holdings about 67 per cent of total operating expenditures were variable. For larger commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada and British Columbia almost 85 per cent of all expenditures were variable. In the Prairie Provinces, however, fixed costs were proportionately higher than elsewhere in Canada, ranging from 22 per cent of total farm expenditures on larger commercial farms in Alberta to 40 per cent in Saskatchewan. The relationship of fixed to variable costs with increasing sales of farm products is shown in Figure 13, for Eastern Canada, the Prairie Provinces and all Canada.

Two important characteristics of expenditures on commercial farm holdings were: (1) high farm expenditure costs in comparison with semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings; and (2) the high proportion of total farm expenditures on larger commercial farms which took the form of working capital.

Certain major expenditure items increased in direct proportion to the volume of sales of farm products. These were purchases of feed, livestock purchases, hired labour and rental costs. Three principal farm expenditures, namely operating expenses for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation on machinery and buildings, and taxes decreased proportionately as sales of agricultural products increased, Table XVII.

Non-commercial and commercial farm expenditure comparisons, by regions.—A comparison of fixed and variable operating expenditures for non-commercial and commercial farm holdings shows differences in expenditure patterns by regions. As shown, Figure 14, major expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada were: depreciation, 20.2 per cent; feed purchases, 15.3 per cent; farm power machinery operating costs, 12.9 per cent; and livestock and poultry purchases, 9.6 per cent. The farm expenditure pattern on non-commercial farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces was as follows: farm power machinery costs, 28.3 per cent; depreciation, 18.9 per cent; taxes and rent, 11.5 per cent; and custom work and machine rental,

7.9 per cent. The pattern of farm expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings in British Columbia was similar to that in Eastern Canada, with the exception of depreciation which was 20 per cent of total operating expenditures in Eastern Canada in contrast with 25 per cent in British Columbia.

Major expenditures on commercial farm holdings formed a considerably different pattern than for non-commercial farm holdings, Figure 15. In Eastern Canada, major expenditures were in the following order of importance: feed purchases, 24.5 per cent; livestock and poultry purchases, 17.8 per cent; hired farm labour, 10.3 per cent; and depreciation, 10.3 per cent. In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, purchased feed costs were 38.9 and 30.2 per cent, respectively, of total operating expenditures.

On commercial farms in the Prairie Provinces, farm power machinery operating costs, depreciation, taxes and rent, and livestock purchases were the major costs. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan, farm power machinery costs, depreciation, taxes and rent made up 52 and 62 per cent, respectively, of total farm operating costs. In Alberta, livestock purchases were also a major expenditure item.

Two major farm operating expenditures on British Columbia commercial farms were feed purchases and hired labour. These costs made up one-half of total farm operating costs.

Farm Operating Expenditures, by Type of Farm

Farm expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farm or by geographic location, Table XVIII. Average farm operating expenditures on non-commercial farm holdings ranged from a low point of \$1,405 per farm holding selling mainly dairy products in Eastern Canada, to \$1,924 for livestock combination farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces. Similarly, farm operating expenditures on semi-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farms, ranging from \$3,007 on farms selling mainly dairy products in Eastern Canada, to \$3,587 on Eastern Canadian cattle, hogs and sheep farms.

In contrast, average farm expenditures on commercial farm holdings differed both by type of farm and geographic location. On larger commercial dairy farms, for example, farm operating expenditures averaged \$10,444 per farm in Eastern Canada and \$15,194 per farm in British Columbia.

Average farm expenditures on medium-size commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged from an average of \$3,851 in British Columbia to \$6,229 in Eastern Canada. On larger cattle, hogs and sheep farms it ranged from \$16,855 in Eastern Canada to \$19,088 in the Prairie Provinces. Farm expenditures on livestock combination farms in Eastern Canada averaged \$5,537 on medium-size commercial farms and \$11,364 on larger commercial farms. In the Prairie Provinces, average farm expenditures on medium-size and larger commercial livestock combination farms were \$4,769 and \$10,408 respectively.

TABLE XIV. Average Farm Operating Expenses¹ by Classes of Farm Holdings for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada	1,553	3,216	5,689	14,481	4,126
Maritime Provinces	944	2,838	5,376	12,126	2,261
Quebec	1,447	3,078	5,960	14,401	3,475
Ontario	1,764	3,611	6,164	16,192	5,376
Eastern Canada	1,438	3,286	6,024	15,556	4,151
Manitoba	1,613	3,154	5,105	11,410	3,415
Saskatchewan	1,716	3,042	5,117	9,353	3,789
Alberta	2,000	3,214	5,694	16,440	5,019
Prairie Provinces	1,789	3,123	5,289	12,902	4,120
British Columbia	1,372	3,403	6,072	16,685	3,871

¹ Includes depreciation on buildings and machinery.

TABLE XV. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	310	573	889	1,375	615
Taxes	116	196	285	422	206
Rent	34	106	284	766	175
Mortgage interest	26	47	78	148	55
Insurance premiums	23	39	65	178	51
Totals	509	961	1,601	2,889	1,102
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	177	452	956	2,691	655
Motor vehicles ² and power machinery	294	614	907	1,404	630
Purchase of livestock and poultry	136	281	604	3,166	549
Hired farm labor	60	145	399	1,880	320
Custom work and machine rental	92	166	210	329	163
Building repairs and property maintenance	84	134	194	330	145
Chemical fertilizer	28	84	162	393	107
Purchase of seed	44	91	139	228	96
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs	23	56	86	142	58
Livestock and poultry services	13	38	75	157	47
Interest on short-term loans	13	23	43	112	31
Weedicides and pesticides	9	18	41	91	26
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches	4	10	17	54	14
Other operating expenses	67	143	255	615	183
Totals	1,044	2,255	4,088	11,592	3,024
Total farm operating expenses and deprecia- tion	1,553	3,216	5,689	14,481	4,126

¹ For additional information by type of farm, see Appendix Tables 12 to 17.

² Consists of farm share of operating expenses for automobiles and trucks.

TABLE XVI. Variable Operating Expenses as a Percentage of Total Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	per cent				
Canada	67.2	70.1	71.9	80.0	73.3
Maritime Provinces	67.4	78.3	83.4	90.0	78.8
Quebec	69.9	75.9	82.3	89.5	79.5
Ontario	65.3	73.4	75.9	83.1	77.3
Eastern Canada.....	67.6	74.9	78.8	84.7	78.1
Manitoba	66.5	63.8	63.1	72.5	65.4
Saskatchewan	66.8	61.5	58.0	60.3	60.4
Alberta	68.3	67.2	69.1	78.3	72.3
Prairie Provinces	67.3	63.9	62.6	72.3	66.3
British Columbia	63.5	74.5	78.6	85.0	77.4

TABLE XVII. Fixed and Variable Operating Expenses as Percentages of Total Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	per cent				
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	20.0	17.8	15.6	9.5	14.9
Taxes	7.5	6.1	5.0	2.9	5.0
Rent.....	2.2	3.3	5.0	5.3	4.2
Mortgage interest	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.3
Insurance premiums	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	11.4	14.0	16.8	18.6	15.9
Motor vehicles ¹ and power machinery	18.9	19.1	15.9	9.7	15.3
Purchase of livestock and poultry	8.8	8.7	10.6	21.9	13.3
Hired farm labor.....	3.9	4.5	7.0	13.0	7.8
Custom work and machine rental	5.9	5.2	3.7	2.3	4.0
Building repairs and property maintenance	5.4	4.2	3.4	2.3	3.5
Chemical fertilizer	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6
Other variable operating expenses	11.0	11.8	11.7	9.6	11.0
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Consists of farm share of operating expenses for automobiles and trucks.

FIGURE-11

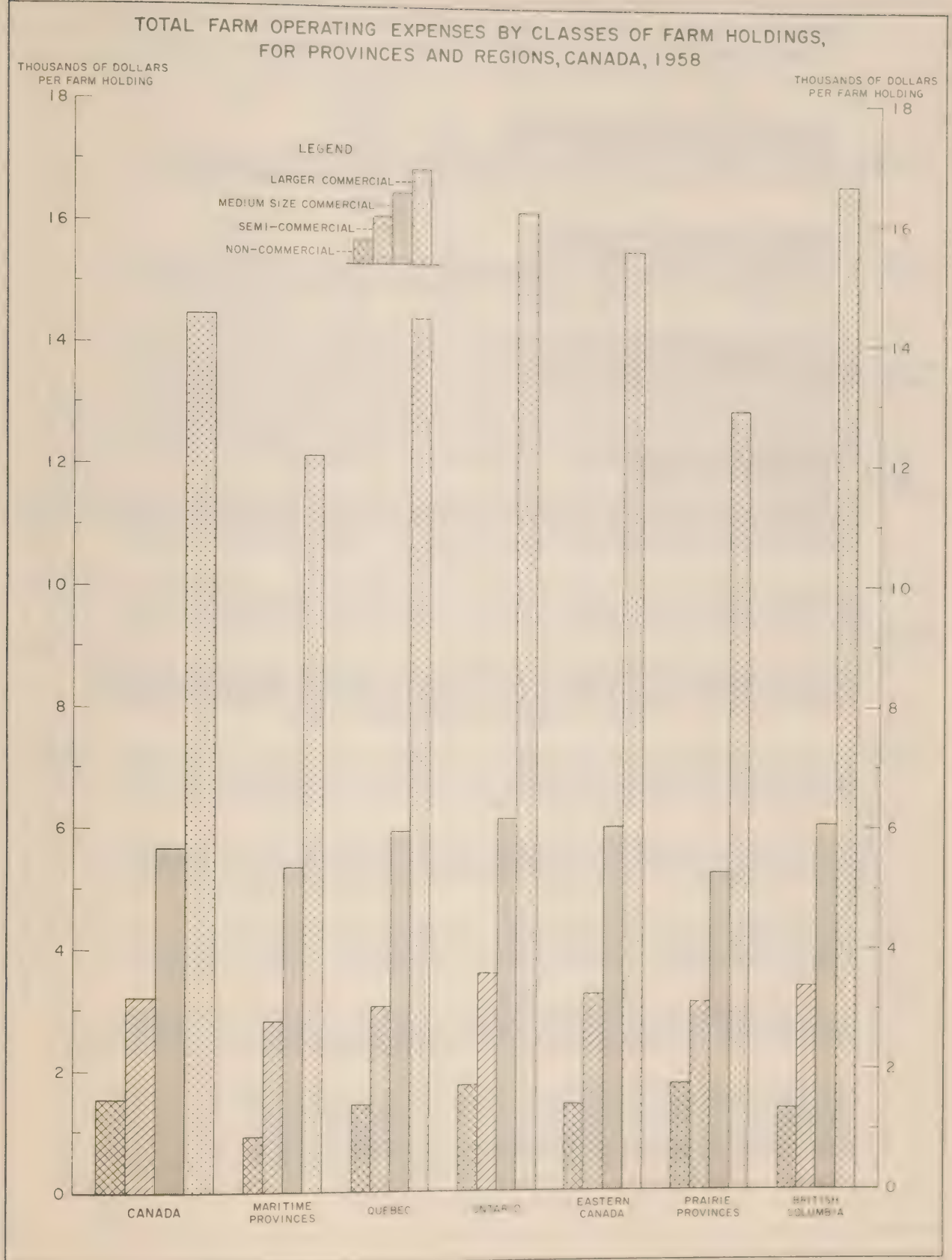


FIGURE-12

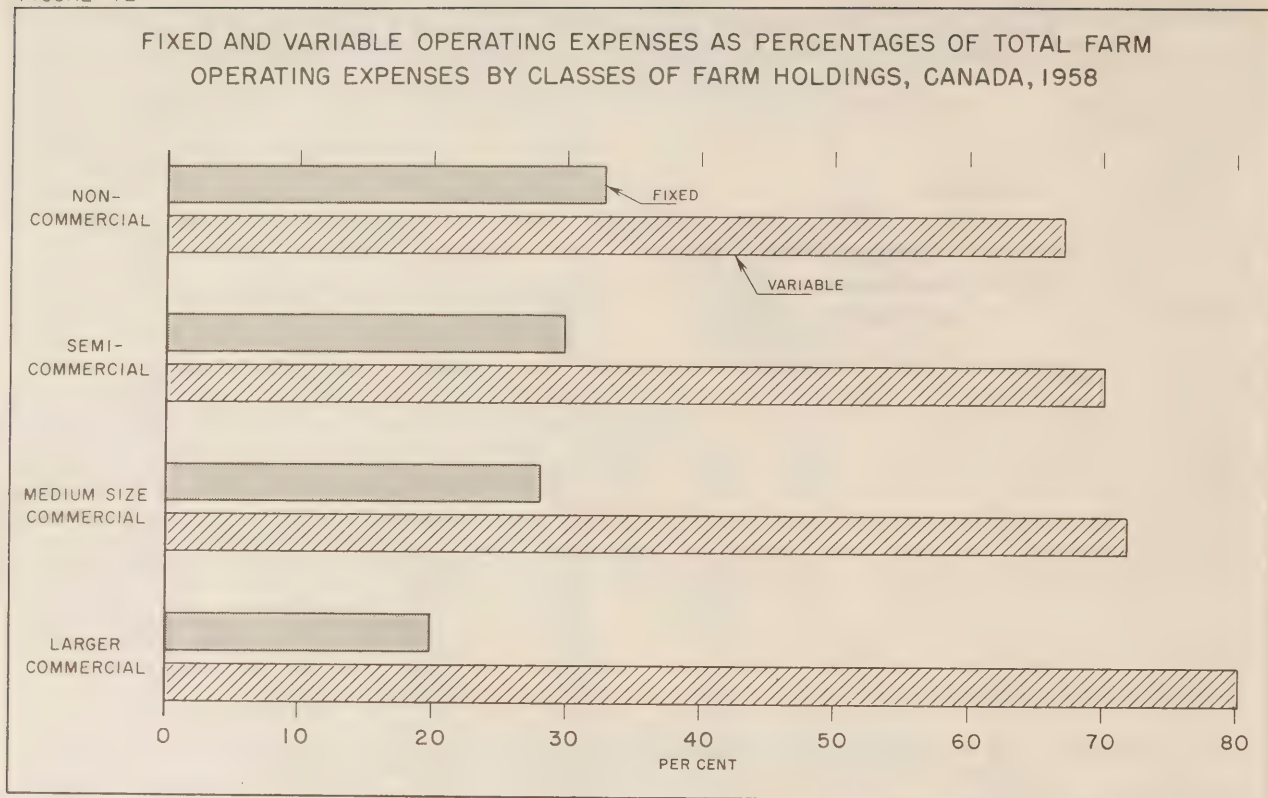
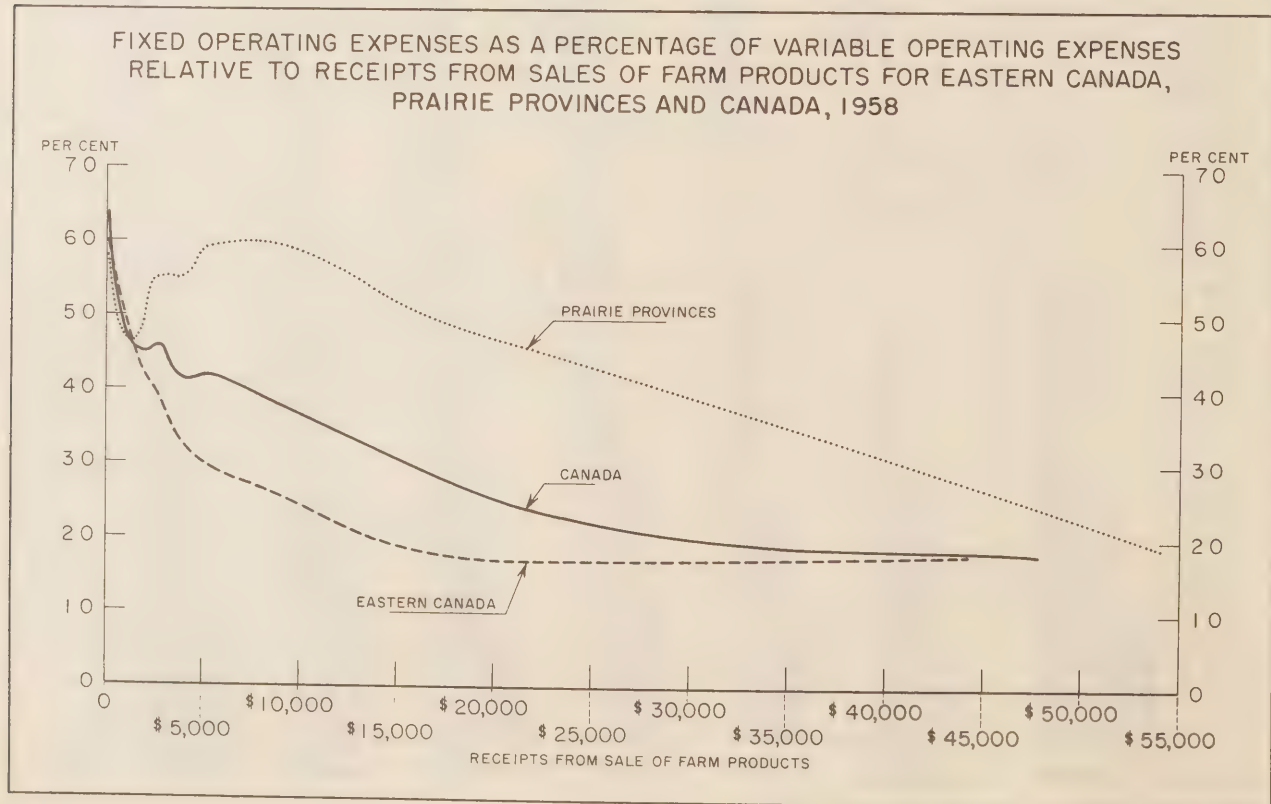
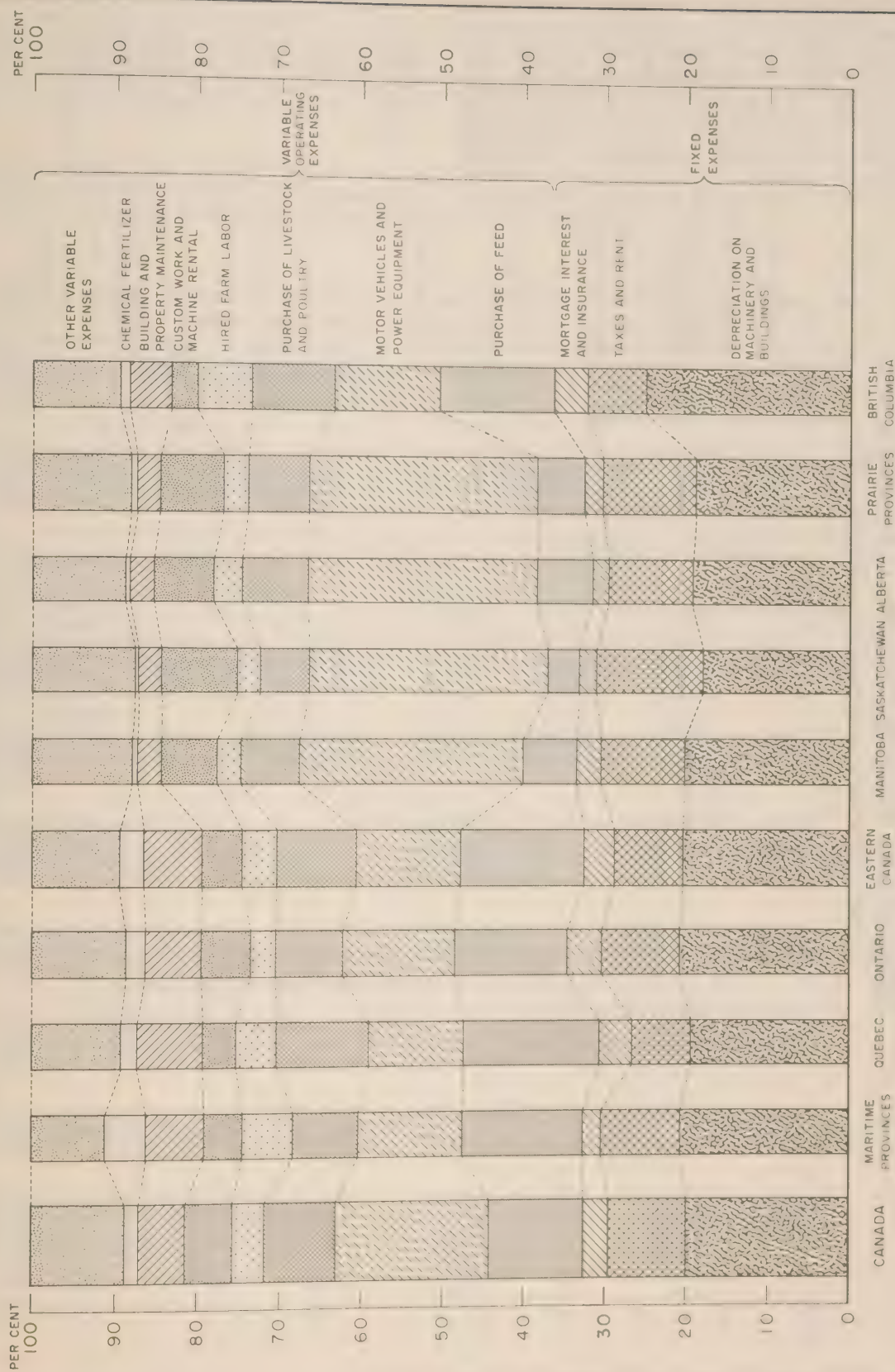


FIGURE-13



FIXED AND VARIABLE OPERATING EXPENSES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
FARM OPERATING EXPENSES, NON-COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958



FIXED AND VARIABLE OPERATING EXPENSES AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
FARM OPERATING EXPENSES, COMMERCIAL FARM HOLDINGS,
FOR PROVINCES AND REGIONS, CANADA, 1958

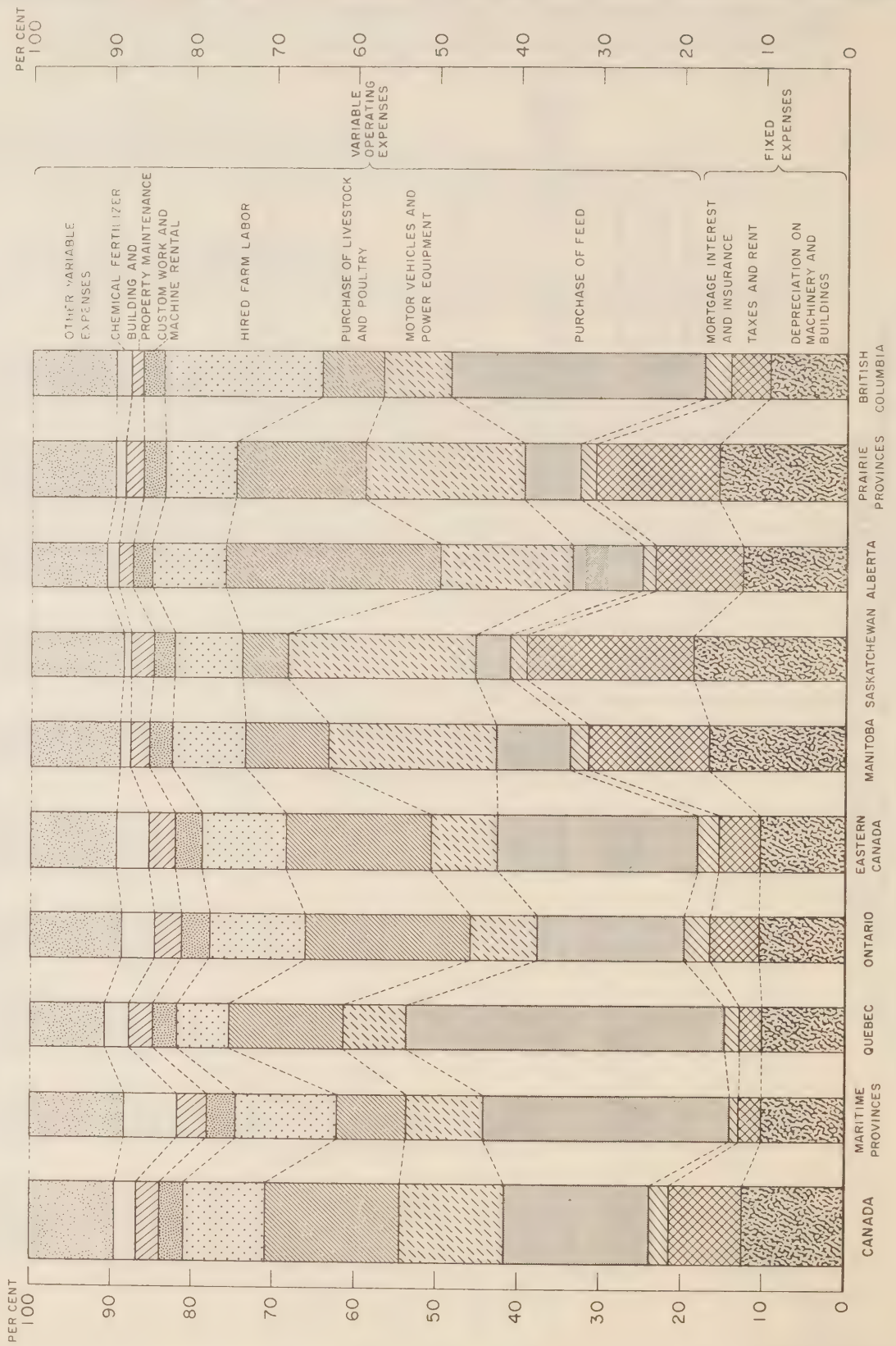


FIGURE-15

Farm expenditures on medium-size and larger wheat and small grains farms were similar in 1958. For medium-size commercial wheat and small grains farms, farm expenditures averaged \$4,972 and \$5,464; for larger commercial farms these costs averaged \$9,616 for wheat and \$9,592 for small grains farms.

Principal fixed and variable farm operating expenditures, Table XIX, show four major expenditure categories as being common to livestock and

grain farms. They were depreciation, motor vehicles and power machinery costs, livestock purchases and hired labour. These expenditures were about 60 per cent of total farm expenditures on grain farms. On livestock farms, in addition to the four major expenditure items common to both grain farms and livestock farms, there were major expenditures for feed. Feed purchases, depreciation, motor vehicles and power machinery costs, livestock purchases and hired labour costs were about 70 per cent of total expenditures on these farms.

TABLE XVIII. Average Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Livestock farms:					
Dairy:					
Eastern Canada	1,405	3,007	5,695	10,444	3,602
British Columbia	1,636	3,725	5,877	15,194	6,196
Cattle, hogs and sheep:					
Eastern Canada	1,525	3,587	6,229	16,855	4,751
Prairie Provinces	1,709	3,031	5,557	19,088	4,853
British Columbia	1,642	3,352	3,851	17,967	3,114
Livestock combination:					
Eastern Canada	1,420	3,038	5,537	11,364	3,347
Prairie Provinces	1,924	3,148	4,769	10,408	3,130
Grain farms:					
Wheat:					
Prairie Provinces	1,849	3,023	4,972	9,616	3,951
Small grains:					
Prairie Provinces	1,914	3,301	5,464	9,592	3,877

TABLE XIX. Principal Fixed and Variable Operating Expenses as Percentages of Total Farm Operating Expenses for Selected Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Type of farm				
	Dairy	Cattle, hogs and sheep	Livestock combination	Wheat	Small grains
	per cent				
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	15.4	12.8	15.6	20.6	18.9
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	24.2	16.6	21.2	1.9	2.8
Motor vehicles and power machinery	11.3	12.6	15.3	26.2	25.2
Purchase of livestock and poultry	9.3	25.6	10.4	3.9	5.4
Hired farm labor	6.8	5.7	4.8	6.3	6.8
Other fixed and variable operating expenses	33.0	26.7	32.7	41.1	40.9
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RESOURCES IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural resources include land, labour and capital investment. A framework of agricultural resources is shown within this broad classification for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings.

Land Resources

Single-farm, single-family holdings totalled 155 million acres of land in 1958 (Table XX). Of this, 93 million acres were classified as improved land and 62 million acres as unimproved. One-half of the improved farm land and 44 per cent of the unimproved land was on commercial farm holdings. The remaining farm land was on semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings. In aggregate, about as much total farm land and almost as much improved land was owned by farm families on non-commercial farm holdings as by families on larger commercial farms.

Of the 93 million acres of improved farm land, 21 million acres were in Eastern Canada, 71 million in the Prairie Provinces and one million acres in

British Columbia (Table XXI). Over one-half of the improved farm land in Eastern Canada was in Ontario. In the Prairie Provinces, over one-half of the improved farm land was in Saskatchewan.

In aggregate, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada owned more improved land and five times as much unimproved land than farm families on larger commercial farm holdings. In contrast, in the Prairie Provinces, about one-half of the improved and unimproved farm land was owned by farm families on commercial farm holdings and less than ten million of the 71 million acres of improved land was owned by farm families on non-commercial farm holdings.

Farm size, by type of farm and region. — Average size of farm and numbers of improved acres are shown in Table XXII for livestock and grain farms. The average size of farm for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings differed by type of farming enterprise and by geographic location.

TABLE XX. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	170,863	171,447	98,742	42,613	483,665
Per cent of total	35.3	35.5	20.4	8.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	7.3	26.5	31.7	34.5	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land ²	29.6	51.0	42.1	31.8	154.5
Improved land	14.3	31.4	28.5	18.7	92.9
Unimproved land	15.3	19.6	13.6	13.1	61.6
Labor resource (millions of weeks):					
Total labor	8.9	12.9	8.2	4.9	34.9
Farm operator labor.....	5.8	7.9	4.8	2.1	20.6
Unpaid family labor.....	2.8	4.3	2.4	1.1	10.6
Hired farm labor.....	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.7
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	1,965.7	3,584.2	3,388.1	2,641.2	11,579.2
Land ²	736.5	1,302.3	1,351.8	1,174.2	4,564.8
Buildings	724.4	1,062.5	892.0	615.1	3,294.0
Motor vehicles ³ and power machinery.....	168.4	392.9	391.6	270.0	1,222.9
Non-power farm machinery	127.7	288.6	251.9	167.6	835.8
Livestock and poultry.....	208.7	537.9	500.8	414.3	1,661.7

¹ For additional information by type of farm, see Appendix Tables 20 to 27.

² Consists of owned and rented land.

³ Consists of farm share of value for automobiles and trucks.

**TABLE XXI. Area of Improved and Unimproved Farm Land by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
millions of acres					
Canada:					
Total land	29.6	51.0	42.1	31.8	154.5
Improved land	14.3	31.4	28.5	18.7	92.9
Unimproved land	15.3	19.6	13.6	13.1	61.6
Maritime Provinces:					
Total land	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.3	5.7
Improved land	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.8
Unimproved land	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	3.9
Quebec:					
Total land	4.8	5.7	2.8	1.0	14.3
Improved land	2.1	3.3	1.7	0.6	7.7
Unimproved land	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.4	6.6
Ontario:					
Total land	3.7	5.7	4.7	3.2	17.3
Improved land	1.7	3.5	3.5	2.5	11.2
Unimproved land	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.7	6.1
Eastern Canada:					
Total land	11.2	13.1	8.5	4.5	37.3
Improved land	4.5	7.4	5.6	3.2	20.7
Unimproved land	6.7	5.7	2.9	1.3	16.6
Manitoba:					
Total land	3.5	7.7	5.1	2.6	17.9
Improved land	1.8	4.7	3.6	1.3	11.4
Unimproved land	1.7	3.0	1.5	0.3	6.5
Saskatchewan:					
Total land	7.1	18.4	18.5	10.4	54.4
Improved land	4.3	12.6	13.3	7.8	38.0
Unimproved land	2.8	5.8	5.2	2.6	16.4
Alberta:					
Total land	6.9	10.7	9.3	13.0	39.9
Improved land	3.4	6.4	5.7	6.2	21.7
Unimproved land	3.5	4.3	3.6	6.8	18.2
Prairie Provinces:					
Total land	17.5	36.8	32.9	25.0	112.2
Improved land	9.5	23.7	22.6	15.3	71.1
Unimproved land	8.0	13.1	10.3	9.7	41.1
British Columbia:					
Total land	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.3	5.0
Improved land	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1
Unimproved land	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.1	3.9

Non-commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada averaged 115 acres in size, while larger commercial dairy farms averaged 235 acres in size. In British Columbia, average size of dairy farms ranged from 37 acres for non-commercial holdings to 182 acres for larger commercial farms. Cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged in size from an average of 122 acres on non-commercial farm holdings in Eastern Canada, to 223 acres on larger farm holdings. In the Prairie Provinces, farm size ranged from an average of 342 acres for the non-commercial group to an average of 1,935 acres for the larger farms, while in British Columbia, cattle, hogs and sheep farms ranged from an average size of 109 acres on non-commercial farm holdings to 7,053 acres on larger holdings. Livestock combination farms in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces ranged from an average of 131 and 293 acres in size on non-commercial farm holdings, to an average of 227 and 786 acres on larger commercial farms. Wheat and small grains farms for comparative classes of farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces were of similar size. Larger wheat and small grains farms averaged 1,434 and 1,144 acres respectively.

The following is noted from Table XXII:

1. On the average, Eastern Canadian livestock farms under 170 acres in size and having less than 100 acres of improved land were not of sufficient size to enable farm holdings to be classified as commercial with sales of farm products of \$5,000 a year and more.
2. Commercial dairy farms in British Columbia, on the average, were somewhat smaller in area than commercial dairy farms in Eastern Canada.
3. Commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia averaged 800 acres or more in size.
4. Commercial grain farms in the Prairie Provinces averaged one section or more in size, with most of the land classified as improved.

TABLE XXII. Average Size of Farm Holding and Area of Improved Land by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	acres per farm holding				
Livestock farms:					
Dairy:					
Eastern Canada:					
Total land	115	150	183	235	152
Improved land	50	82	116	161	85
British Columbia:					
Total land	37	134	116	182	116
Improved land	21	51	54	94	54
Cattle, hogs and sheep:					
Eastern Canada:					
Total land	122	154	184	223	156
Improved land	52	90	125	173	93
Prairie Provinces:					
Total land	342	504	830	1,935	675
Improved land	138	253	378	716	296
British Columbia:					
Total land	109	625	865	7,053	680
Improved land	38	135	148	262	78
Livestock combination:					
Eastern Canada:					
Total land	131	153	170	227	152
Improved land	47	83	109	151	79
Prairie Provinces:					
Total land	293	421	511	786	399
Improved land	147	268	366	635	250
Grain farms:					
Wheat:					
Prairie Provinces:					
Total land	309	488	802	1,434	629
Improved land	214	381	639	1,166	493
Small grains:					
Prairie Provinces:					
Total land	319	479	675	1,144	528
Improved land	189	332	519	889	376

Labour in Canadian Agriculture

Estimates from the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey of the number of man years spent by the farm operator and unpaid family labour in the production of agricultural products are not considered sufficiently reliable for detailed analysis. The questionnaire contained only two questions on farm operator and unpaid family labour (a) how many weeks did you (the operator) work on your farm? and (b) how many weeks of unpaid family labour were used at agricultural work on your farm? Experience from this survey and farm management surveys indicate that more detailed questions as well as considerable probing are required to obtain reasonably accurate data on labour use in agriculture. The Farm Expenditure and Income Survey shows that three-quarters of total farm operator and unpaid family labour and about one-quarter of the hired labour were used on non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings. Conversely, commercial farm holdings accounted for only about one-third of the total farm operator and unpaid family labour, but almost three-quarters of all hired labour.

Age distribution of farm operators.—The average age of farm operators ranged from 46 on larger commercial holdings to 51 on non-commercial farm holdings (Table 18). The average age of farm opera-

tors was highest in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, namely 52 years. On non-commercial farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces, the average age was 55. Since 60 per cent of the farm operators in the Maritime Provinces were classified as being on non-commercial farm holdings, this presents a special problem to those concerned with the development of the rural human resource. A distribution of the age of farm operators (Table XXIII) shows that on non-commercial farm holdings within the Maritime Provinces, three-fifths of the farm operators were 50 years of age and over (one-fifth were 70 years of age and over); about one-fifth from 40 to 50 years of age and the remainder under the age of 40. In contrast, most farm operators on commercial farm holdings were between the ages of 30 and 59.

The distribution of the age of farm operators on semi-commercial farm holdings shows a larger proportion of the farm operators between the ages of 30 and 50 than on non-commercial farm holdings and a smaller proportion 60 years of age and older. On commercial farm holdings, the most representative age was between 40 and 49. As farm holdings changed in classification from non-commercial to commercial, the proportion of farm operators 60 years of age and over decreased, except in British Columbia. In British Columbia, 10 per cent of the farm operators on commercial farm holdings reported their age as being 70 and over in 1958.

TABLE XXIII. Age Distribution of Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Age of farm operator						Total farm operators
	Under 30 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 to 69 years	70 years and over	
	per cent						
Canada:							
Non-commercial	5.7	16.2	25.4	24.7	18.3	9.7	100.0
Semi-commercial	5.5	20.2	28.0	25.2	16.2	4.9	100.0
Commercial	5.8	22.5	31.0	26.4	11.2	3.1	100.0
Maritime Provinces:							
Non-commercial	4.5	12.1	21.6	21.7	21.2	18.9	100.0
Semi-commercial	5.4	18.9	28.4	27.2	15.5	4.6	100.0
Commercial	2.8	22.3	33.8	30.3	8.6	2.2	100.0
Quebec:							
Non-commercial	4.7	18.5	30.8	25.0	14.8	6.2	100.0
Semi-commercial	6.0	21.4	28.8	26.1	13.8	3.9	100.0
Commercial	6.5	25.4	29.4	25.7	11.6	1.4	100.0
Ontario:							
Non-commercial	5.0	14.6	23.6	24.6	20.0	12.2	100.0
Semi-commercial	4.3	15.2	28.2	25.3	19.4	7.6	100.0
Commercial	6.9	22.3	29.5	27.3	10.7	3.3	100.0
Manitoba:							
Non-commercial	3.4	16.1	27.6	25.7	20.4	6.8	100.0
Semi-commercial	7.9	21.4	28.1	21.6	17.8	3.2	100.0
Commercial	5.1	23.2	28.4	25.9	13.5	3.9	100.0
Saskatchewan:							
Non-commercial	9.1	16.2	23.7	25.1	19.2	6.7	100.0
Semi-commercial	6.0	22.6	28.1	22.8	15.8	4.7	100.0
Commercial	6.2	23.6	34.6	21.8	9.6	4.2	100.0
Alberta:							
Non-commercial	9.3	19.5	22.9	27.1	16.0	5.2	100.0
Semi-commercial	4.3	23.1	27.5	26.3	14.8	4.0	100.0
Commercial	3.5	19.2	32.0	31.3	12.7	1.3	100.0
British Columbia:							
Non-commercial	4.4	15.2	23.6	23.9	19.0	13.9	100.0
Semi-commercial	4.7	17.6	17.9	41.9	15.8	2.1	100.0
Commercial	6.4	16.4	26.4	25.4	15.2	10.2	100.0

Educational levels of farm operators.—Highest levels of education reached by farm operators, Table XXIV, shows 70 per cent of farm operators on single-farm, single-family had only an elementary school education or less. Of these, 37 per cent had less than elementary school; 33 per cent had elementary school only. For the remaining 30 per cent of farm operators, 25 per cent had attended high school, 3 per cent agricultural school and two per cent were unclassified. One per cent of farm operators reported attending university.

Farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings had, on the average, the least amount of schooling. Seventy-five per cent had only attended elementary school; 46 per cent had not completed elementary

school. In addition, 19 per cent reported attending high school but only 4 per cent had completed this level of education. Of those completing high school, one per cent had attended university.

A lower proportion of farm operators on semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings than on non-commercial farm holdings had only an elementary school education or less and a larger proportion had attended high school. Of those attending high school, 4 per cent on semi-commercial farm holdings and 7 per cent on commercial farms had completed the required number of years for a high school certificate. While only .8 and 1.5 per cent respectively on semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings, had some university training, 2.5 and 4.1 per cent reported attending an agricultural school.

TABLE XXIV. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, Canada,¹ 1958

	Class of farm holdings			Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial	
	per cent			
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	46.2	38.3	24.6	37.1
Complete	28.6	34.0	36.1	32.7
Totals	74.8	72.3	60.7	69.8
High school:				
Incomplete	15.2	19.2	26.0	19.8
Complete	4.0	3.7	7.0	4.8
Totals	19.2	22.9	33.0	24.6
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.0
Complete	0.9	1.4	2.5	1.6
Totals	1.4	2.5	4.1	2.6
University:				
Incomplete	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Complete	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Totals	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.1
Education unspecified	3.4	1.5	0.7	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ For additional information by provinces and regions, see Appendix Table 19.

Capital Investment

Eleven and one-half billion dollars or about 24,000 dollars per farm holding were invested in single-farm, single-family in 1958. Distribution of capital was as follows: land, \$4.6 billion; buildings, \$3.3 billion; machinery \$2.0 billion; and livestock and poultry, \$1.6 billion. Total capital investment on farm holdings in Eastern Canada and the Prairie Provinces was similar, being \$5.4 and \$5.6 billion respectively. On British Columbia farm holdings, a total of slightly more than one-half billion dollars were invested, (Table XXV).

Capital investment in Canada by economic class of farm holding was as follows: non-commercial, \$2.0 billion; semi-commercial, \$3.6 billion; medium-size commercial, \$3.4 billion; and larger commercial farm holdings, \$2.6 billion dollars. About 37 per cent of all capital investment on non-commercial farm holdings was in land and a similar percentage in buildings. Of the remaining 26 per cent, 15 per cent was invested in machinery and 11 per cent in livestock and poultry. In contrast, on larger commercial farm holdings, capital investment was distributed as follows: land, 44 per cent; buildings, 23 per cent; machinery, 17 per cent; and livestock and poultry, 16 per cent. Fixed operating expenses and depreciation ranged from 4.9 per cent of total capital investment on non-commercial farm holdings to 5.5 per cent on commercial farm holdings.

Of the \$5.4 billion capital investment in Eastern Canada, 37 per cent was invested in buildings, 32 per cent in land, 16 per cent in livestock and poultry, and 15 per cent in machinery. As farm holdings increased in size, a smaller proportion of capital was invested in buildings.

In total, almost as much capital in Eastern Canada was invested in non-commercial farm holdings as in larger commercial farms.

Nearly one-half of the \$5.6 billion capital investment in the Prairie Provinces (46 per cent) was invested in land. Machinery investment was the second major capital investment followed by buildings and livestock and poultry. Generally, as farm holdings in the Prairie Provinces became larger, proportionately more capital was invested in land and livestock and a smaller proportion in machinery and buildings.

The pattern of capital investment in British Columbia differed from either that in Eastern Canada or the Prairie Provinces. Like in the Prairie Provinces, nearly one-half the capital investment (45 per cent) was in land. However, the investment in buildings, on the average was also high, ranging from 46 per cent on non-commercial farm holdings to 21 per cent on large commercial farms. As farm holdings increased in size, investment in land, livestock and poultry increased from 47 per cent for non-commercial farm holdings to 71 per cent for large commercial ranches.

TABLE XXV. Total Capital Investment and Capital Structure by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Canada:					
Total capital (millions of dollars)	1,965.7	3,584.2	3,388.1	2,641.2	11,579.2
Capital structure (per cent of total capital):					
Land	37.5	36.3	39.9	44.4	39.4
Buildings	36.8	29.7	26.3	23.3	28.4
Machinery	15.1	19.0	19.0	16.6	17.8
Livestock and poultry	10.6	15.0	14.8	15.7	14.4
Total capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Canada:					
Total capital (millions of dollars)	1,061.3	1,696.6	1,523.6	1,144.9	5,426.4
Capital structure (per cent of total capital):					
Land	32.8	29.2	31.6	36.6	32.1
Buildings	44.0	38.0	34.6	31.9	37.0
Machinery	12.2	15.7	15.8	15.0	14.9
Livestock and poultry	11.0	17.1	18.0	16.5	16.0
Total capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prairie Provinces:					
Total capital (millions of dollars)	728.4	1,784.3	1,753.2	1,328.1	5,594.0
Capital structure (per cent of total capital):					
Land	43.2	42.8	47.0	50.5	46.0
Buildings	24.4	21.7	18.7	16.1	19.8
Machinery	21.1	22.4	22.1	19.0	21.3
Livestock and poultry	11.3	13.1	12.2	14.4	12.9
Total capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Columbia:					
Total capital (millions of dollars)	176.0	103.3	111.3	168.2	558.8
Capital structure (per cent of total capital):					
Land	41.7	43.1	41.6	50.3	44.5
Buildings	45.7	29.0	32.7	21.3	32.7
Machinery	7.3	13.8	13.8	8.1	10.0
Livestock and poultry	5.3	14.1	11.9	20.3	12.8
Total capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Capital investment, by type of farm and region. — The amount of capital investment per farm holding is related to type of farm and geographic location of the farm holding. For the two principal categories of farms in Canada, namely livestock farms and grain farms, Table XXVI shows the differences in capital investment. For medium-size commercial farms, capital investment in 1958 was as follows:

1. Capital investment on medium-size commercial dairy farms averaged \$34,420 in Eastern Canada and \$34,902 in British Columbia. About one-half of this capital was invested in land and livestock.
2. Capital investment on medium-size commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms averaged \$28,359 in Eastern Canada, \$39,272 in the Prairie Provinces and \$32,732 per farm in British Columbia. Capital investment in land and livestock was one-half or more of the total investment.

3. Capital investment on medium-size livestock combination farms averaged \$24,379 in Eastern Canada and \$31,819 in the Prairie Provinces. About one-half of the capital was invested in land and livestock.
4. Capital investment in medium-size commercial wheat farms averaged \$39,841 and for small grains farms \$39,381 per farm. About one-half of this capital was invested in land.

Average investments of capital on larger commercial farms ranged from an average of \$46,904 per livestock combination farm in Eastern Canada to an average of \$178,369 per cattle, hogs and sheep farm in British Columbia. A comparison of farm resources, expenditures and income, by type of farm for medium-size and larger commercial farms are shown in Tables 28 to 31.

TABLE XXVI. Average Capital Investment, Value of Land and Value of Livestock and Poultry by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Livestock farms:					
Dairy:					
Eastern Canada:					
Capital investment	9,430	17,790	34,420	50,724	21,023
Value of land	2,463	4,699	10,966	15,813	6,124
Value of livestock and poultry	1,525	3,470	6,293	11,118	3,996
British Columbia:					
Capital investment	15,202	31,107	34,902	76,404	37,550
Value of land	5,354	13,924	13,758	38,636	16,614
Value of livestock and poultry	908	4,035	5,132	10,235	4,945
Cattle, hogs and sheep:					
Eastern Canada:					
Capital investment	11,857	20,767	28,359	48,818	22,043
Value of land	4,031	5,654	7,070	15,948	6,411
Value of livestock and poultry	1,451	4,007	6,534	11,599	4,403
Prairie Provinces:					
Capital investment	12,758	21,927	39,272	82,621	29,292
Value of land	5,021	7,991	16,068	37,746	11,917
Value of livestock and poultry	2,464	4,563	8,850	19,864	6,459
British Columbia:					
Capital investment	15,073	31,709	32,732	178,369	29,402
Value of land	6,142	13,888	13,568	100,558	13,863
Value of livestock and poultry	1,340	7,397	7,007	52,040	5,980
Livestock combination:					
Eastern Canada:					
Capital investment	9,476	16,834	24,379	46,904	17,204
Value of land	2,672	4,491	6,539	15,127	4,769
Value of livestock and poultry	1,453	3,085	4,915	8,330	3,125
Prairie Provinces:					
Capital investment	12,558	22,786	31,819	57,954	21,436
Value of land	4,590	8,981	12,363	28,020	8,419
Value of livestock and poultry	2,070	3,649	5,417	10,507	3,525
Grain farms:					
Wheat:					
Prairie Provinces:					
Capital investment	13,211	23,728	39,841	72,599	30,657
Value of land	6,668	11,608	20,358	41,679	15,900
Value of livestock and poultry	681	1,567	2,709	4,560	1,978
Small grains:					
Prairie Provinces:					
Capital investment	12,901	25,111	39,381	68,353	28,073
Value of land	5,955	11,730	19,550	35,545	13,656
Value of livestock and poultry	926	2,390	3,734	5,919	2,524

STRUCTURE AND INCOME FOR FARM HOLDINGS WITH LOWEST COSTS PER DOLLAR OF GROSS RECEIPTS

The Farm Expenditure and Income Survey provides an analytical framework for a discussion of the following questions in relation to farm structure expenditures and income. These are:

1. What level of farm expenditures and gross receipts, by type of farm, achieved lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts?
2. How were farms organized at this level of farming?
3. What was the net income and imputed labour returns from farming for farm holdings having lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts?

Dairy Farms in Eastern Canada and British Columbia

Eastern Canada dairy farms, 1958 and dairy farms in British Columbia obtained lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts when sales of farm products were between \$10,000 and \$14,999 per farm holding. At this level of sales, Eastern Canada dairy farm expenses were 57 cents for every dollar of gross receipts compared with 59 cents for dairy farms in British Columbia (Figure 16).

Farm structure and income for Eastern Canada and British Columbia dairy farms with sales from \$10,000 to \$14,999 are shown in Table XXVII. Average capital investment was \$44,128 in Eastern Canada; farm expenditures \$9,241 and gross receipts \$16,278. In British Columbia, average capital investment was \$65,572; farm expenditures, \$10,374 and gross receipts \$17,682. Farm net income on dairy farms in Eastern Canada and British Columbia at the level of lowest farm expenditures per dollar of gross receipts were similar, being \$7,264 and \$7,307 respectively. Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour differed, being \$5,210 in Eastern Canada and \$4,247 per dairy farm in British Columbia.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Eastern Canada, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia

Lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts for cattle, hogs and sheep farms in Eastern Canada, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia occurred when sales of farm products averaged from \$5,000 to \$14,999 per farm holding (Figure 16). Cattle, hogs and sheep farm expenditures were 52 cents for every dollar of gross receipts, in British Columbia; 57 cents in the Prairie Provinces; and 65 cents per dollar of gross receipts in Eastern Canada.

Total capital investment on Eastern Canada farms averaged \$28,359; farm expenditures \$6,229 and gross receipts \$9,656. In the Prairie Provinces, total capital investment averaged \$39,272; farm

expenditures, \$5,557 and gross receipts \$9,751 while in British Columbia they were \$38,064, \$4,565 and \$8,768 respectively (Table XXVII). Farm net income at the level where farm expenditures were lowest per dollar of gross receipts were \$3,427 per farm in Eastern Canada; \$4,195 per farm in the Prairie Provinces and \$4,200 per farm in British Columbia. Imputed labour income to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$2,092 in Eastern Canada, \$2,260 in the Prairie Provinces and \$2,367 in British Columbia.

Livestock Combination Farms in Eastern Canada and Prairie Provinces

Lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts for commercial livestock combination farms occurred when sales of farm products were from \$5,000 to \$9,999 in the Prairie Provinces and \$15,000 and over per year in Eastern Canada (Figure 16). Lowest costs on Prairie livestock combination farms was 52 cents for every dollar of gross receipts compared with 53 cents in Eastern Canada.

Farm structure and income for Eastern Canada and Prairie Provinces livestock combination farms are shown in Table XXVIII. Average capital investment on Eastern Canadian farms was \$65,991; farm expenditures \$13,156 and gross farm receipts \$24,758. In comparison, average capital investment on Prairie Provinces livestock combination farms was \$31,819; farm expenditures, \$4,769 and gross farm receipts \$9,153. Farm net income on livestock combination farms with lowest costs per dollar of gross receipts averaged \$11,602 in Eastern Canada and \$4,384 per farm in the Prairie Provinces.

Wheat and Small Grains Farms, Prairie Provinces

Wheat and small grains farms with sales of farm products ranging between \$10,000 to \$14,999 per farm, Figure 16, had the lowest farm expenditure costs per dollar of gross receipts. Farm expenditures on small grains farms were 49 cents for each dollar of gross receipts compared to 55 cents for wheat farms.

The structure of both small grains and wheat farms with sales of farm products between \$10,000 and \$14,999 per farm was similar, Table XXVIII. Capital investment averaged about \$60,000 per each type of farm. Farm expenses averaged \$8,319 on small grains farms and \$7,203 on wheat farms. Gross farm receipts were \$16,908 and \$13,171 respectively. Average farm net income for small grains farms was \$8,589 per farm; on wheat farms it averaged \$5,967 a year.

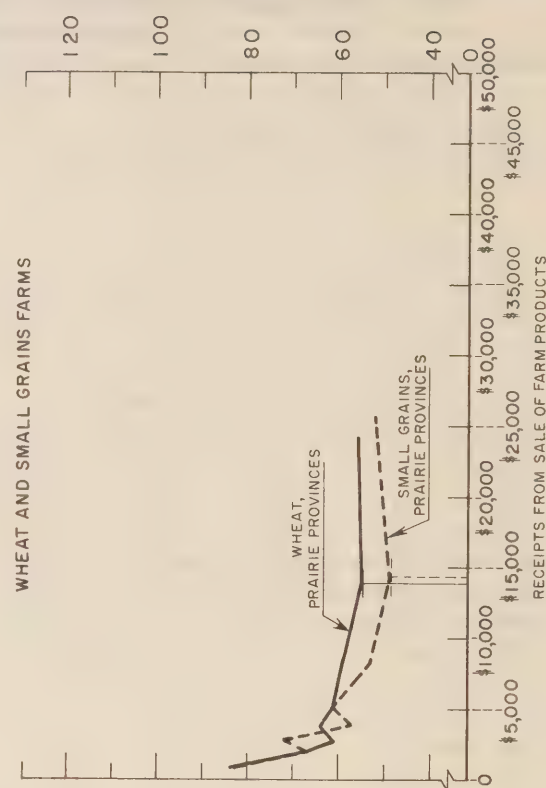
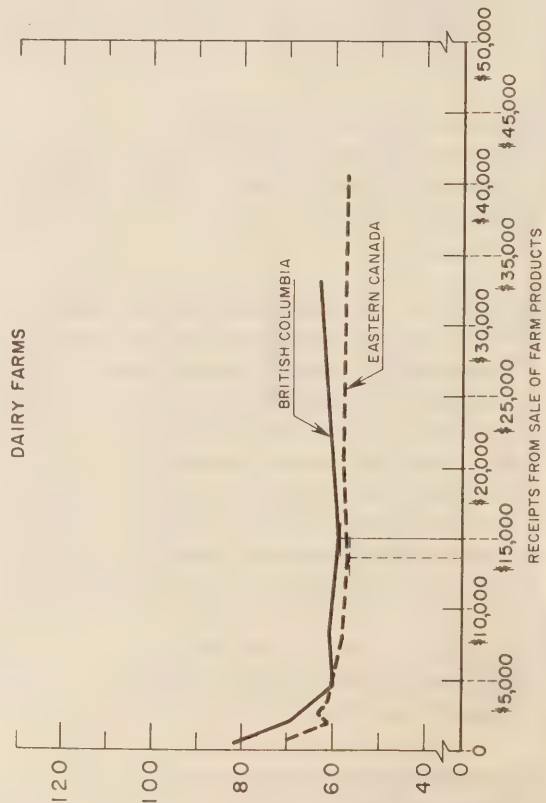
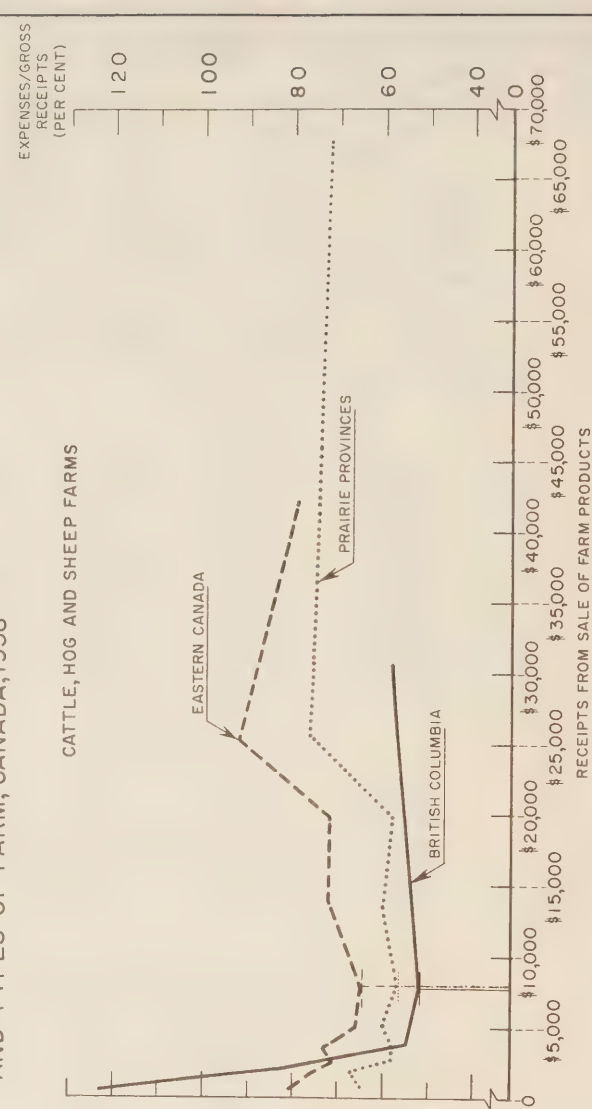
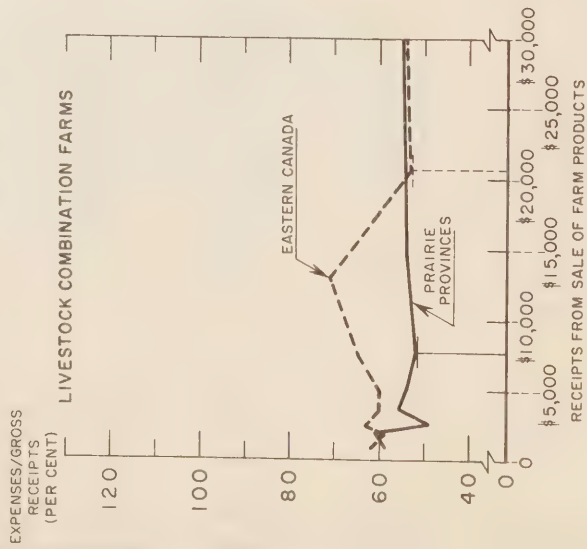
TABLE XXVII. Farm Structure with Lowest Farm Operating Expenses per Dollar of Gross Receipts, for Dairy Farms and Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

	Dairy farms		Cattle, hogs and sheep farms		
	Eastern Canada	British Columbia	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
	Sale of farm products (dollars per farm holding)				
	\$10,000 - 14,999	\$10,000 - 14,999	\$5,000 - 9,999	\$5,000 - 9,999	\$5,000 - 14,999
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):					
Total land	13,263	32,493	7,070	16,068	14,082
Owned land	11,364	19,631	6,322	12,411	12,477
Rented land	1,899	12,862	748	3,657	1,605
Buildings	13,108	18,848	10,315	6,936	7,282
Motor vehicles and power machinery	3,889	3,500	2,409	4,601	3,704
Non-power machinery	4,176	2,512	2,031	2,817	1,984
Livestock and poultry	9,692	8,219	6,534	8,850	11,012
Total capital	44,128	65,572	28,359	39,272	38,064
Land resource (acres per farm holding):					
Total land	223	110	184	830	730
Improved land	148	68	125	378	136
Seeded to crops	106	37	82	242	82
Grain crops	36	5	38	190	23
Tame hay	59	28	36	40	49
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):					
Total cattle and calves	50	40	33	55	52
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	31	28	10	6	2
Hogs	9	1	42	42	2
Sheep	—	—	3	7	31
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation	1,844	2,228	1,230	1,571	1,109
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	1,152	1,252	766	893	746
Total variable operating expenses	7,397	8,146	4,999	3,986	3,456
Purchase of feed	2,367	4,465	1,712	495	427
Motor vehicles and power machinery	771	961	564	1,184	786
Purchase of livestock and poultry	1,197	381	1,262	855	1,389
Hired farm labor	903	832	304	421	195
Custom work and machine rental	489	211	222	173	108
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	9,241	10,374	6,229	5,557	4,565
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):					
Total gross receipts	16,278	17,682	9,656	9,751	8,768
Sale of farm products	13,556	14,968	8,043	8,014	7,796
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm net income	7,264	7,307	3,427	4,195	4,200
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor ..	5,210	4,247	2,092	2,260	2,367

TABLE XXVIII. Farm Structure with Lowest Farm Operating Expenses per Dollar of Gross Receipts, for Livestock Combination Farms, Wheat Farms and Small Grains Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

	Livestock combination farm		Wheat farms	Small grains farms
	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	Prairie Provinces	Prairie Provinces
	Sale of farm products (dollars per farm holding)			
	\$15,000 and over	\$5,000-9,999	\$10,000-14,999	\$10,000-14,999
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):				
Total land	24,325	12,363	33,620	30,174
Owned land	7,870	10,340	20,994	21,281
Rented land	16,040	2,023	12,626	8,893
Buildings	24,309	6,918	9,456	11,342
Motor vehicles and power machinery	4,315	4,393	8,472	9,710
Non-power machinery	3,588	2,728	3,876	4,043
Livestock and poultry	9,455	5,417	3,485	5,823
Total capital	65,991	31,819	58,909	61,092
Land resource (acres per farm holding):				
Total land	237	511	1,067	1,105
Improved land	160	366	915	818
Seeded to crops	127	234	517	496
Grain crops	63	197	488	441
Tame hay	44	25	—	—
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):				
Total cattle and calves	37	31	20	35
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	21	9	2	2
Hogs	49	32	13	25
Sheep	9	1	—	1
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):				
Total fixed operating expenses including depreciation	2,079	1,507	3,268	3,446
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	1,050	877	1,430	1,581
Total variable operating expenses	11,076	3,262	3,935	4,873
Purchase of feed	3,791	480	153	218
Motor vehicles and power machinery	864	1,137	1,613	1,948
Purchase of livestock and poultry	579	413	379	513
Hired farm labor	2,214	276	712	799
Custom work and machine rental	379	196	—	—
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	13,156	4,769	7,203	8,319
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):				
Total gross receipts	24,758	9,153	13,171	16,908
Sale of farm products	20,632	7,748	13,875	14,338
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):				
Farm net income	11,602	4,384	5,967	8,589
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor..	8,424	2,848	3,078	5,585

TOTAL FARM OPERATING EXPENSES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS FARM RECEIPTS COMPARED TO RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY SELECTED REGIONS AND TYPES OF FARM, CANADA, 1958



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the study "Farm and Farm Family Income, Farm Expenditures and Resources in Canadian Agriculture" is to provide, for the first time, needed information from a national sample on farm income, farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for similar groups of agricultural holdings. The major objectives are: (1) to develop an analytical approach that will provide an improved portrayal of income and expenditures within agriculture; (2) to show the income characteristics, with respect to both farm and non-farm activities, for geographic regions and broad groups of agricultural holdings; and (3) to describe expenditure and resource combinations associated with type and economic class of farm holding.

Source material for this study was derived from single-farm, single-family holdings enumerated in the Farm Expenditure and Income Survey of 1958. This survey, based on a probability sample from a Master Frame of Canadian Agriculture, is the most comprehensive, and at the same time, the most detailed national survey of agriculture ever undertaken in Canada. Selection of farms for the 1958 Farm Survey was for the broadest class of farms based on the definition of a farm in the 1951 and 1956 Censuses. From the sample, single-farm, single-family holdings, which represented 93 per cent of all Census farms, were analysed to allow a direct one-to-one relationship between the farm holding and the farm family. Income, expenditures and resources related to the farm holding were studied as well as comparisons of income derived from farm and off-farm sources by the farm family.

Two guides were used in classifying farm business establishments as being non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial. They were: (a) the value of agricultural products sold per farm holding; and (b) the proportion of farm family income earned as farm net income from farming operations. The classification was as follows:

Non-commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products were less than \$2,000 per year and where a large proportion of the produce from the farm holding was consumed by the farm family. Income received from other than farming, for the group as a whole, far exceeded that received as net income from farming operations.

Semi-commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products ranged between \$2,000 and \$5,000 per year. Farm net income, for the group as a whole, exceeded farm family income from off-farm sources.

Commercial farm holdings.—Holdings from which sales of farm products exceeded \$5,000 per year. Medium-size commercial farm holdings had sales of farm products from \$5,000 to \$9,999 per year; larger commercial farm holdings had sales of \$10,000 and more per year. Most farm family income was derived from the sale of farm products; only a small proportion of farm family income came from sources other than farming operations.

Findings

1. A comparison of number of non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings with the distribution of sales of farm products shows one of the phenomena in agriculture. Of the 484 thousand one-family farm holdings, about one-third were classified as non-commercial and secured only 7.3 per cent of total sales of farm products; about one-third were semi-commercial with 26.5 per cent of total farm sales and just under one-third were commercial with 66.2 per cent of total sales of farm products. Larger commercial farms—8.8 per cent of the total—secured 34.5 per cent of all farm product sales. An understanding of the inequitable distribution of sales of farm products among non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings is required in order to understand the levels of net income from farming operations for each of the above classes.
2. Farm net income in Canada, 1958 ranged from an average of \$27 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales, to \$15,193 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Generally, net income from farming operations averaged less than \$1,000 for one-fifth of the farm holdings in Canada; for one-half of the holdings the average was between \$1,000 and \$2,500, while for the remainder it rose from \$3,800 for the gross farm product sales class of \$5,000 to \$9,999, to \$15,193 for the group of farm holdings with farm product sales of \$25,000 and over. The average farm net income in Canada for all farm holdings, large and small was \$2,344. This national average conceals the very wide range of farm net income in Canada.
3. Farm operator income from off-farm work ranged from an average of \$1,441 per farm holding for the group with less than \$250 of farm product sales, to \$392 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. It is estimated that 213,000 farm operators, including two-thirds of the farm operators in British Columbia, one-half in Eastern Canada and one-third in the Prairie Provinces earned off-farm employment income. Almost 85 per cent of those with off-farm employment were owners of either non-commercial or semi-commercial farm holdings.

Farm operators in British Columbia who reported off-farm work received an average of \$1,850 per farm operator from this source in 1958. Within Eastern Canada, those with off-farm work averaged \$1,270 per farm operator, while in the Prairie Provinces, earnings from off-farm work averaged about \$1,000. Regionally, off-farm operator income was particularly important in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces where it exceeded the average return to the farm operator for labour and management in farming. In Quebec and Ontario, it amounted to about one-

half the average earned as labour and management from farming. Only in the Prairie Provinces, did the average income to the farm operator and unpaid family help from farming operations greatly exceed that from off-farm work.

4. Farm family income from farm and off-farm sources ranged from an average of \$2,530 per farm holding for the group with farm product sales of less than \$250 to \$16,934 per farm holding with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. Dependence of farm family income on agriculture ranged from one per cent for the group with farm product sales of less than \$250, to 90 per cent for the group with farm sales of \$25,000 and over. For all Canada, two-thirds of total farm family income was from farming operations and one-third from off-farm sources.
5. Non-commercial farm holdings. — One hundred and seventy-one thousand farm holdings were classified as non-commercial. Average farm net income amounted to \$605 per farm holding, ranging from a high point of \$954 in Manitoba, to a low point of \$197 in British Columbia. Imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour averaged \$56 per year. About one-half of farm operator and unpaid family labour earned a negative return from farming operations. These non-commercial farm holdings did not return sufficient income to pay wages to the farm operator. On the remaining non-commercial farm holdings very little farm labour income was earned. About 60 per cent of the farm holdings in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were non-commercial. In other provinces the percentage ranged from 20 to 40 per cent.

Total farm family income for non-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,388, of which \$1,783 came from other than farming. Sixty per cent of off-farm family income was wages and salaries from non-farm work; 22 per cent, government pensions and allowances; 11 per cent, non-farm self-employment; 5 per cent, investment income; and 2 per cent, wages and salaries from employment on other farms.

Fifty-six thousand farm operators reported no off-farm employment income. It is estimated total farm family income for these households was about \$1,000 per year, secured as farm net income, pensions and allowances and off-farm employment income by other members of the family. In contrast, farm operators with off-farm work had an average farm family income of about \$3,000.

In total, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings had about as much land area and almost as much improved land as was owned by farm families on larger commercial farms. In Eastern Canada, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings owned five times as much unimproved land and more improved land than farm families on larger commercial farm holdings. In contrast, in the Prairie Provinces, farm families on non-commercial farm holdings owned only 13 per cent of the total improved farm land and 20 per cent

of the total unimproved land. The average size of non-commercial farm holding was 173 acres, of which 84 were improved.

Average capital investment of non-commercial farm holdings for Canada was \$11,505 and average farm expenditures \$1,553 per farm holding. Major farm expenditure items in order of importance were: depreciation of machinery and buildings, operating expenses for motor vehicles and power equipment, purchases of feed, purchases of livestock and poultry, and taxes. These expenditure items comprised 67 per cent of all farm costs. Farm expenditures for non-commercial and semi-commercial farm holdings varied little by type of farm or geographic location of the farm holding. In contrast, average farm expenditures on commercial farm holdings differed both by type and geographic location.

6. Semi-commercial farm holdings. — One hundred and seventy-one thousand farm holdings were classified as semi-commercial in 1958. Average farm net income was \$1,961 per farm holding, ranging from a high point of \$2,519 in Manitoba, to a low point of \$1,374 in the Maritime Provinces. Average imputed returns to the farm operator and unpaid family labour was \$963. About 40 per cent of the farm holdings in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were classified as semi-commercial. In Alberta, 36 per cent were semi-commercial; in Ontario, 34 per cent; in the Maritime Provinces, 25 per cent; and in British Columbia, 18 per cent.

Total farm family income for semi-commercial farm holdings averaged \$2,940 of which \$979 came from other than farming. In Eastern Canada, 59 per cent of farm family income came from farming; in the Prairie Provinces it averaged 77 per cent, while in British Columbia it was 60 per cent. Off-farm family income ranged from an average of \$1,484 per farm holding in Ontario, to a low point of \$577 in Saskatchewan. For all Canada, 51 per cent of off-farm family income was wages and salaries from non-farm work; 27 per cent, government pensions and allowances; 10 per cent, non-farm self-employment; 8 per cent as investment income; and 4 per cent as wages and salaries from employment on other farms. About one-half of off-farm employment income was earned by the farm operator, however, 107 of the 171 thousand semi-commercial farm operators reported no off-farm employment income. It is estimated that these farm families had a total farm family income of about \$2,500 per farm holding. In contrast, those with off-farm employment income had an average farm family income of about \$4,100 per farm holding.

In total, semi-commercial farm holdings had 50.9 million acres of land with 31.3 million acres improved and 19.6 million acres unimproved. Total capital investment amounted to \$3,584 million. Average farm size was 297 acres; average capital investment \$20,906 and average farm expenditures \$3,216 per farm holding. Major farm expenditure items in order of importance

were: operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation of machinery and buildings, purchases of feed, purchases of livestock and poultry, and taxes. These expenditure items comprised 66 per cent of all farm costs.

7. Commercial farm holdings.—One hundred and forty-one thousand farm holdings were classified as commercial in 1958. Of these, 99 thousand were medium-size commercial farms having sales of farm products between \$5,000 and \$9,999 per year and 42 thousand were classified as larger farms with sales of farm products of \$10,000 and more.

Average farm net income per medium-size commercial farm was \$3,795, ranging from a high point of \$4,845 per farm in Manitoba, to a low point of \$2,614 in the Maritime Provinces. Average farm net income on larger commercial farms was \$7,497, ranging from \$10,524 per farm in Alberta, to \$4,369 per farm in the Maritime Provinces. Twenty-eight per cent of the farm holdings in Eastern Canada, 32 per cent of the Prairie Provinces and 25 per cent in British Columbia were classified as commercial.

Eighty-one per cent of total farm family income for medium-size commercial farms was from farming operations. On larger commercial farms, 87 per cent of total farm family income was from farming.

In total, medium-size commercial farms had 42 million acres of land; 28 million acres were improved and 14 million acres unimproved. Larger commercial farms had 32 million acres in total, of which 19 million acres were improved and 13 million acres unimproved. Total capital investment for medium-size and larger commercial farms were \$3.4 and \$2.6 billion respectively. Medium-size commercial farms averaged 532 acres in size of which 334 were improved. Average capital investment was \$42,654 and average farm expenditures \$5,689. Major farm expenditures were purchases of feed, operating expenditures for motor vehicles and power equipment, depreciation of machinery and buildings, purchases of livestock and poultry, and hired farm labour. These expenditure items comprised 70 per cent of all farm costs on medium-size commercial farms.

Average size of larger commercial farms was 747 acres, of which 440 were improved. Average capital investment was \$61,982 and average farm expenditures \$14,481. Two important characteristics of farm expenditures on commercial farms were: (a) high farm expenditure costs in comparison with semi-commercial and non-commercial farm holdings; and (b) the high proportion of variable farm expenditures. Variable expenditures include all farm expenditures except depreciation,

TABLE XXIX. Average Size of Farm Holding, Capital Investment, Farm Operating Expenses and Farm Net Income for Commercial Farm Holdings, Selected Regions and Types of Farm, Canada, 1958.

	Dairy farms		Cattle, hogs and sheep farms		
	Eastern Canada	British Columbia	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Medium size commercial farms:					
Total land (acres per farm holding)	183	116	184	830	865
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding)	34,420	34,902	28,359	39,272	32,732
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding)	5,695	5,877	6,229	5,557	3,851
Farm net income (dollars per farm holding)	4,159	3,827	3,427	4,195	3,198
Larger commercial farms:					
Total land (acres per farm holding)	235	182	223	1,935	7,053
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding)	50,724	76,404	48,818	82,621	178,369
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding)	10,444	15,194	16,855	19,088	17,967
Farm net income (dollars per farm holding)	8,950	9,653	4,935	9,390	13,924
	Livestock combination farms		Wheat farms	Small grains farms	
	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	Prairie Provinces	Prairie Provinces	
Medium size commercial farms:					
Total land (acres per farm holding)	170	511	802		675
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding)	24,379	31,819	39,841		39,381
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding)	5,537	4,769	4,972		5,464
Farm net income (dollars per farm holding)	3,021	4,384	3,452		4,771
Larger commercial farms:					
Total land (acres per farm holding)	227	786	1,434		1,144
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding)	46,904	57,954	72,599		68,353
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding)	11,364	10,408	9,616		9,592
Farm net income (dollars per farm holding)	6,439	8,749	7,692		9,513

taxes, rent, mortgage interest, and insurance premiums. On larger commercial farms, \$11,592 of the \$14,481 average farm expenditure were variable costs.

Average farm size, capital investment, farm expenditures and farm net income differed by type of farm and geographic location of commercial farms. Table XXIX summarizes the differences for major types of medium-size and larger commercial farms.

8. The average age of farm operators ranged from 51 on non-commercial farm holdings, to 46 on larger commercial farms. Twenty-two per cent of farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings were under 40 years of age, 50 per cent were from 40 to 50, and 28 per cent over 60. On semi-commercial farms, 26 per cent of farm operators were under 40 years of age, 53 per cent between the ages of 40 and 59, and 21 per cent over 60, while on commercial farms, 28 per cent of farm operators were under the age of 40, 58 per cent were between the ages of 40 to 59, and 14 per cent were over 60.
9. Farm operators were asked to state the highest levels of education reached. Seventy per cent of farm operators reported an elementary school education or less. Of these, 37 per cent had less than elementary school; 33 per cent had elementary school only. For the remaining 30 per cent of farm operators, 25 per cent had attended high school, 3 per cent agricultural school and 2 per cent did not provide this information. One per cent of farm operators reported attending university.
10. Average old age pensions were highest on non-commercial farm holdings, being about twice as large as on larger commercial farms. Family allowances, on the average, were less on non-commercial farm holdings than on commercial farms.

Conclusions

A two-way classification, by value of agricultural products sold and by dependence of farm family income upon farming, is an effective method for grouping farm units and describing farm and farm family income, farm expenditures and farm resources for non-commercial, semi-commercial and commercial farm holdings.

Farm programs, especially those affecting prices of farm products, cannot be expected to increase total farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings by an appreciable amount. Three-quarters of farm family income on non-commercial farm holdings were from sources other than farming. Major off-farm family income sources were non-farm

employment and government pensions and allowances. Where possible, policies directed towards increasing off-farm opportunities for employment, retraining and relocation assistance might well be the most effective method to improve the low income levels of many families on non-commercial farm holdings. Non-commercial farm holdings, in total, had almost as much total farm land and almost as much improved land, as was owned by farm families on larger commercial farms. Consolidation of these farm holdings into units with average sales of farm products of \$5,000 or more per farm per year, where possible, would be another method of easing the low income farm problem. Fifty-six thousand of the 171 thousand farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings in 1958 reported no off-farm employment income. Better and more up-to-date information is needed about the characteristics of these farm operators and their families.

Farm families on semi-commercial farm holdings were more dependent on income earned from the sale of farm products than farm families on non-commercial farm holdings. Although the number of farm holdings was almost identical in each class, almost twice as many farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings reported off-farm employment than on semi-commercial farm holdings. Many semi-commercial farm holdings, if enlarged or consolidated, could produce enough agricultural products to be classified as commercial. It is estimated that over one-half of these farm holdings could be enlarged into commercial farms either by land consolidation and/or by intensification of farming. Farm operators on semi-commercial farm holdings with no off-farm employment income, on the average, had a lower total income than farm operators on non-commercial farm holdings with off-farm work.

Commercial farm holdings, while relatively small in number secured two-thirds of all sales of farm products. Farm families on these farms had little time for off-farm occupations and received most of their income from farming. Heavy losses resulting from drought, frost, floods, hail or fluctuating prices can result in substantial losses to families on commercial farms. Farm policies, particularly in those which insure against risks of farming are of greatest benefit in stabilizing farm family incomes for these farm holdings.

Agencies, which are responsible for particular programs related to farm people, require more detailed and more up-to-date knowledge than is now available of the social and economic characteristics of farm operators and their families. A close re-examination should be made before the 1971 Census of the definitions of farms and farmers, the methods of classification and the concepts to be quantified.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. Average Farm Family Income from Off-farm Sources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,078	497	389	293	662
Government pensions and allowances	385	270	251	238	304
Self-employment ²	190	95	64	175	130
Investment income	93	82	130	339	118
Work on other farms ¹	37	35	64	107	48
Totals	1,783	979	898	1,152	1,262
Maritime Provinces:					
Non-farm work ¹	936	509	354	220	742
Government pensions and allowances	524	361	342	347	475
Self-employment ²	219	77	95	236	171
Investment income	56	21	61	105	49
Work on other farms ¹	41	34	100	4	44
Totals	1,776	1,002	952	912	1,481
Quebec:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,011	474	440	277	671
Government pensions and allowances	479	373	333	319	406
Self-employment ²	164	107	35	239	124
Investment income	43	51	67	80	52
Work on other farms ¹	31	28	56	177	41
Totals	1,728	1,033	931	1,092	1,294
Ontario:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,800	971	649	370	1,057
Government pensions and allowances	341	261	246	228	277
Self-employment ²	250	116	73	172	152
Investment income	123	93	140	341	146
Work on other farms ¹	23	43	105	138	65
Totals	2,537	1,484	1,213	1,249	1,697
Prairie Provinces:					
Non-farm work ¹	602	244	199	209	335
Government pensions and allowances	268	211	196	209	229
Self-employment ²	148	72	71	120	99
Investment income	109	102	146	421	143
Work on other farms ¹	45	33	39	59	41
Totals	1,172	662	651	1,018	847
British Columbia:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,776	847	564	526	1,305
Government pensions and allowances	474	222	191	299	368
Self-employment ²	244	236	22	497	231
Investment income	165	70	239	403	181
Work on other farms ¹	45	82	53	155	63
Totals	2,704	1,457	1,069	1,880	2,148

¹ Wages and salaries.

² Includes net income from roomers and boarders.

TABLE 2. Average Farm Family Income from Old Age Pensions by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holdings				
Canada	149	95	81	60	108
Maritime Provinces	268	175	166	141	229
Quebec	139	120	81	55	118
Ontario	158	113	95	69	116
Eastern Canada	176	123	96	70	133
Manitoba	105	50	82	38	75
Saskatchewan	102	67	71	34	74
Alberta	94	74	43	52	71
Prairie Provinces	100	65	64	43	73
British Columbia	156	29	81	103	116

TABLE 3. Average Farm Family Income from Family Allowances by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
dollars per farm holding					
Canada	135	144	151	157	144
Maritime Provinces	123	146	160	168	134
Quebec	215	215	233	260	220
Ontario	109	119	131	147	123
Eastern Canada	156	165	170	174	164
Manitoba	103	124	126	122	117
Saskatchewan	104	116	140	151	122
Alberta	103	123	131	133	120
Prairie Provinces	104	120	135	139	120
British Columbia	111	136	94	136	115

**TABLE 4. Average Farm Operator Income from Off-farm Employment by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
	dollars per farm holding				
Canada:					
Non-farm work ¹	766	276	143	118	408
Self-employment ²	160	81	55	146	109
Work on other farms ¹	23	16	14	3	17
Totals	949	373	212	267	534
Maritime Provinces:					
Non-farm work ¹	636	257	160	164	473
Self-employment ²	135	31	42	194	100
Work on other farms ¹	25	11	10	—	19
Totals	796	299	212	358	592
Quebec:					
Non-farm work ¹	668	242	131	54	383
Self-employment ²	142	93	32	218	108
Work on other farms ¹	15	14	13	2	14
Totals	825	349	176	274	505
Ontario:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,250	549	206	161	621
Self-employment ²	232	105	63	153	139
Work on other farms ¹	18	18	24	4	18
Totals	1,500	672	293	318	778
Prairie Provinces:					
Non-farm work ¹	471	138	88	98	220
Self-employment ²	134	62	64	78	85
Work on other farms ¹	29	15	6	1	16
Totals	634	215	158	177	321
British Columbia:					
Non-farm work ¹	1,356	598	410	90	956
Self-employment ²	188	201	21	486	191
Work on other farms ¹	39	72	45	13	44
Totals	1,583	871	476	589	1,191

¹ Wages and salaries

² Non-farm self-employment.

TABLE 5. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	28,534	31,405	19,492	7,438	86,869
Per cent of total	32.8	36.2	22.4	8.6	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,135	3,798	8,078	17,320	5,041
Per cent of total	7.4	27.2	36.0	29.4	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	2,184	5,058	9,949	20,084	6,498
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,390	3,093	5,120	10,002	3,909
Farm net income	762	2,007	4,231	8,846	2,683
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	308	1,143	2,632	6,263	1,642
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,628	1,086	889	1,156	1,226
Farm operator income from off-farm employment	751	447	148	164	455
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts	34.9	39.7	42.5	44.0	41.3
Farm family income from all sources	31.9	64.9	82.6	88.4	68.6

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "dairy farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of dairy products.

TABLE 6. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	44,237	48,454	27,402	13,299	133,392
Per cent of total	33.2	36.3	20.5	10.0	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,092	3,882	8,974	22,958	5,699
Per cent of total	6.4	24.7	28.7	40.2	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	2,118	5,187	9,608	24,550	7,008
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources.....	2,338	2,907	4,621	8,212	3,599
Farm net income	528	1,861	3,664	6,773	2,279
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 69	828	2,098	3,655	1,073
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,810	1,046	957	1,439	1,320
Farm operator income from off-farm employment	961	420	262	336	558
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts.....	24.9	35.9	38.1	27.6	32.5
Farm family income from all sources	22.6	64.0	79.3	82.5	63.3

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "cattle, hogs and sheep farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep, including hides and wool.

**TABLE 7. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Livestock Combination Farms,¹ Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	24,889	35,494	12,203	3,010	75,596
Per cent of total	32.9	47.0	16.1	4.0	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,403	3,836	7,681	15,256	4,110
Per cent of total	11.2	43.8	30.2	14.8	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	2,685	5,334	8,802	18,092	5,530
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,383	3,061	4,328	8,089	3,241
Farm net income	1,097	2,260	3,462	6,894	2,255
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	586	1,363	2,222	4,573	1,373
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,286	801	866	1,195	986
Farm operator income from off-farm employment	532	195	119	297	297
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts	40.9	42.4	39.3	38.1	40.8
Farm family income from all sources	46.0	73.8	80.0	85.2	69.6

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "livestock combination farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of livestock, poultry, and livestock and poultry products, and less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from each of the following groups of products: (1) dairy products, (2) cattle, hogs and sheep, and (3) poultry and eggs.

**TABLE 8. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Wheat Farms,¹ Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	14,820	22,275	17,499	5,856	60,450
Per cent of total	24.5	36.8	29.0	9.7	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,420	4,040	8,190	17,328	5,886
Per cent of total	5.9	25.3	40.3	28.5	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	2,515	4,819	8,358	17,173	6,475
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	1,813	2,436	4,027	8,497	3,330
Farm net income	665	1,795	3,386	7,557	2,537
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	11	637	1,430	3,991	1,038
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,148	641	641	940	793
Farm operator income from off-farm employment.....	715	192	144	181	305
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts	26.4	37.2	40.5	44.0	39.2
Farm family income from all sources	36.7	73.7	84.1	88.9	76.2

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "wheat farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of wheat.

TABLE 9. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Small Grains Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	15,387	16,351	10,404	3,707	45,849
Per cent of total	33.5	35.7	22.7	8.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,225	3,973	8,237	17,141	5,083
Per cent of total	8.0	27.9	36.8	27.3	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	2,459	5,363	10,156	19,801	6,643
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources.....	2,031	2,971	5,380	10,561	3,816
Farm net income	528	1,965	4,650	9,591	2,709
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 110	751	2,750	6,088	1,348
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,503	1,006	730	970	1,107
Farm operator income from off-farm employment	896	479	149	188	521
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts.....	21.5	36.6	45.8	48.4	40.8
Farm family income from all sources.....	26.0	66.1	86.4	90.8	71.0

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "small grains farms" if 51 per cent or more of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from the sale of grains, oilseeds, buckwheat, dry peas and dry beans, and less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from wheat.

TABLE 10. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms,¹ Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	17,757	4,626	2,450	801	25,634
Per cent of total	69.3	18.0	9.6	3.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Dollars per farm holding	495	4,344	9,143	21,373	2,669
Per cent of total	12.9	29.4	32.7	25.0	100.0
Total gross receipts:					
Dollars per farm holding	1,585	5,720	10,902	23,604	3,910
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources.....	2,696	3,367	5,640	9,429	3,301
Farm net income	404	2,230	4,768	8,332	1,399
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 54	1,280	3,087	4,588	632
Farm family income from off-farm sources	2,292	1,137	872	1,097	1,902
Farm operator income from off-farm employment	1,227	441	295	422	971
Farm net income as a percentage of:					
Total gross receipts	25.5	39.0	43.7	35.3	35.8
Farm family income from all sources.....	15.0	66.2	84.5	88.4	42.4

¹ Farm holdings were classified as "crop and livestock combination farms" if less than 51 per cent of receipts from sale of farm products was obtained from each of the following groups of products: (1) livestock, poultry, and livestock and poultry products; (2) field crops; (3) fruits and vegetables; and (4) miscellaneous products including furs and fur animals, horses, honey, greenhouse products and nursery products.

TABLE 11. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Canada:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	170,863	171,447	98,742	42,613	483,665
Per cent of total	35.3	35.5	20.4	8.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	7.3	26.5	31.7	34.5	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,388	2,940	4,693	8,649	3,606
Farm net income	605	1,961	3,795	7,497	2,344
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	56	963	2,157	4,546	1,202
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,783	979	898	1,152	1,262
Maritime Provinces:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	23,597	9,835	4,272	1,226	38,930
Per cent of total	60.6	25.3	11.0	3.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	14.8	34.1	30.7	20.4	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,196	2,376	3,566	5,281	2,507
Farm net income	420	1,374	2,614	4,369	1,026
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	97	751	1,639	3,173	529
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,776	1,002	952	912	1,481
Quebec:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	41,953	40,915	17,841	5,216	105,925
Per cent of total	39.6	38.6	16.9	4.9	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	10.8	35.4	32.1	21.7	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,425	2,832	4,300	6,464	3,097
Farm net income	697	1,799	3,369	5,372	1,803
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	233	991	2,171	3,766	1,027
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,728	1,033	931	1,092	1,294
Ontario:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	34,795	39,799	27,967	16,075	118,636
Per cent of total	29.3	33.6	23.6	13.5	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	5.0	20.3	29.8	44.9	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,943	3,289	5,027	7,953	4,229
Farm net income	406	1,805	3,814	6,704	2,532
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 259	797	2,189	3,996	1,248
Farm family income from off-farm sources	2,537	1,484	1,213	1,249	1,697
Manitoba:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	15,332	18,383	9,049	2,140	44,904
Per cent of total	34.1	40.9	20.2	4.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	8.9	36.7	36.6	17.8	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per family holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	1,996	3,153	5,391	10,063	3,538
Farm net income	651	2,519	4,845	8,938	2,656
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	107	1,408	3,136	5,975	1,520
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,345	634	546	1,125	882
Saskatchewan:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	22,281	34,155	22,497	7,519	86,452
Per cent of total	25.8	39.5	26.0	8.7	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	6.6	28.5	37.7	27.2	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	1,894	2,554	4,127	8,038	3,270
Farm net income	954	1,977	3,466	7,946	2,541
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	384	842	1,565	3,931	1,180
Farm family income from off-farm sources	940	577	661	992	729

**TABLE 11. Average Farm and Family Income by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958 - Concluded**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Alberta:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	20,411	24,408	13,699	8,443	66,961
Per cent of total	30.5	36.4	20.5	12.6	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	6.1	22.2	26.3	45.4	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	1,973	3,021	5,352	11,539	4,252
Farm net income	674	2,221	4,575	10,524	3,278
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 24	1,090	2,575	6,381	1,721
Farm family income from off-farm sources	1,299	800	777	1,015	974
British Columbia:					
Farm holdings:					
Number	12,494	3,952	3,417	1,994	21,857
Per cent of total	57.2	18.1	15.6	9.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	7.3	15.7	29.0	48.0	100.0
Farm and family income (dollars per farm holding):					
Farm family income from all sources	2,901	3,618	4,850	11,992	4,165
Farm net income	197	2,161	3,781	10,112	2,017
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	- 471	913	2,296	6,264	826
Farm family income from off-farm sources	2,704	1,457	1,069	1,880	2,148

**TABLE 12. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of
Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number)	28,534	31,405	19,492	7,438	86,869
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	274	507	883	1,340	586
Taxes	106	169	228	356	178
Rent	10	22	79	230	49
Mortgage interest	28	57	117	197	73
Insurance premiums	20	34	61	120	43
Totals	438	789	1,368	2,243	929
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	267	755	1,357	3,012	923
Motor vehicles and power machinery	185	397	624	1,010	431
Purchase of livestock and poultry	142	234	574	1,093	353
Hired farm labor	45	83	402	1,433	258
Custom work and machine rental	66	162	295	494	189
Building repairs and property maintenance	96	168	245	340	176
Chemical fertilizer	22	101	164	313	107
Purchase of seed	42	84	128	188	89
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs	16	37	67	136	45
Livestock and poultry services	18	51	127	274	76
Interest on short-term loans	7	20	36	83	25
Weedicides and pesticides	4	9	11	33	10
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches	8	17	38	46	22
Other operating expenses	66	144	281	540	182
Totals	984	2,262	4,349	8,995	2,886
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	1,422	3,051	5,717	11,238	3,815

**TABLE 13. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number)	44,237	48,454	27,402	13,299	133,39
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery.....	310	567	814	1,282	604
Taxes	119	197	280	451	214
Rent.....	29	89	140	426	113
Mortgage interest.....	22	43	62	148	50
Insurance premiums	24	40	61	109	46
Totals	504	936	1,357	2,416	1,027
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	213	464	1,231	2,943	786
Motor vehicles and power machinery	267	588	803	1,296	596
Purchase of livestock and poultry	186	427	1,105	7,712	1,212
Hired farm labor.....	46	149	348	1,274	267
Custom work and machine rental.....	81	164	202	326	160
Building repairs and property maintenance	110	153	194	335	165
Chemical fertilizer	22	71	131	342	94
Purchase of seed	40	87	114	210	89
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs.....	21	63	80	132	59
Livestock and poultry services	18	54	93	208	66
Interest on short-term loans	11	24	40	118	33
Weedicides and pesticides.....	4	14	23	54	17
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches	2	4	11	5	5
Other operating expenses	65	128	212	406	153
Totals	1,086	2,390	4,587	15,361	3,702
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	1,590	3,326	5,944	17,777	4,729

**TABLE 14. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number)	24,889	35,494	12,203	3,010	75,596
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	295	527	744	1,106	509
Taxes	106	174	247	315	169
Rent	28	80	85	263	71
Mortgage interest	16	49	86	125	47
Insurance premiums	19	32	53	86	33
Totals	464	862	1,215	1,895	829
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	225	563	1,404	3,192	695
Motor vehicles and power machinery	277	524	729	1,120	530
Purchase of livestock and poultry	185	306	470	1,485	239
Hired farm labor	62	110	252	1,092	157
Custom work and machine rental	85	136	216	316	110
Building repairs and property maintenance	81	122	252	526	145
Chemical fertilizer	34	93	181	396	100
Purchase of seed	48	87	128	200	88
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs	26	52	72	139	50
Livestock and poultry services	15	36	86	170	42
Interest on short-term loans	11	21	40	75	23
Weedicides and pesticides	6	14	24	35	14
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches	4	12	24	35	18
Other operating expenses	65	137	225	464	149
Totals	1,124	2,213	4,125	9,303	2,445
Total operating expenses and depreciation	1,588	3,075	5,340	11,198	3,274

**TABLE 15. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Wheat Farms, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number)	14,820	22,275	17,499	5,856	60,450
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	370	657	1,076	1,713	810
Taxes	148	253	385	625	301
Rent.....	104	267	699	1,720	493
Mortgage interest.....	23	28	36	64	32
Insurance premiums.....	27	44	75	160	60
Totals	672	1,249	2,271	4,282	1,696
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	31	76	74	166	73
Motor vehicles and power machinery	563	880	1,269	2,086	1,032
Purchase of livestock and poultry	69	118	208	349	155
Hired farm labor	68	99	271	1,200	248
Custom work and machine rental.....	187	184	145	148	170
Building repairs and property maintenance	43	80	146	261	108
Chemical fertilizer	11	16	46	76	29
Purchase of seed	61	81	148	289	116
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs.....	47	80	114	226	96
Livestock and poultry services.....	6	17	31	73	24
Interest on short-term loans.....	24	21	43	63	32
Weedicides and pesticides.....	13	30	61	125	44
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches.....	—	—	—	1	—
Other operating expenses.....	55	92	145	271	115
Totals	1,178	1,774	2,701	5,334	2,242
Total operating expenses and depreciation	1,850	3,023	4,972	9,616	3,938

**TABLE 16. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Small Grains Farms, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number).....	15,387	16,351	10,404	3,707	45,849
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery.....	380	690	1,006	1,752	743
Taxes.....	149	246	335	482	253
Rent.....	82	215	717	1,562	393
Mortgage interest.....	32	43	70	77	48
Insurance premiums.....	25	44	59	129	48
Totals.....	668	1,238	2,187	4,002	1,485
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed.....	40	97	172	303	112
Motor vehicles and power machinery.....	566	935	1,353	1,995	992
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....	108	163	316	565	211
Hired farm labor.....	57	163	355	1,376	270
Custom work and machine rental.....	166	204	171	287	191
Building repairs and property maintenance.....	60	145	143	226	123
Chemical fertilizer.....	32	73	165	359	103
Purchase of seed.....	92	118	186	317	141
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs.....	45	75	123	158	82
Livestock and poultry services.....	8	24	36	76	25
Interest on short-term loans.....	21	31	62	94	40
Weedicides and pesticides.....	10	25	52	123	34
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches.....	--	1	--	7	1
Other operating expenses.....	58	106	185	322	125
Totals.....	1,263	2,160	3,319	6,208	2,450
Total operating expenses and depreciation.....	1,931	3,398	5,506	10,210	3,935

TABLE 17. Average Fixed and Variable Farm Operating Expenses by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings (number)	17,757	4,626	2,450	801	25,634
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):					
Fixed operating expenses and depreciation:					
Depreciation on buildings and machinery	255	619	1,002	1,801	441
Taxes	89	172	267	552	136
Rent	23	53	267	880	78
Mortgage interest	20	47	88	116	34
Insurance premiums	25	46	66	79	35
Totals	412	937	1,690	3,428	724
Variable operating expenses:					
Purchase of feed	116	253	796	1,770	257
Motor vehicles and power machinery	223	848	1,098	3,255	514
Purchase of livestock and poultry	59	305	534	2,215	219
Hired farm labor	101	244	731	1,658	236
Custom work and machine rental	51	177	170	322	94
Building repairs and property maintenance	52	100	170	193	76
Chemical fertilizer	35	142	203	1,097	104
Purchase of seed	26	100	138	303	59
Non-power machinery and equipment repairs	13	54	130	281	40
Livestock and poultry services	9	24	59	133	20
Interest on short-term loans	13	39	60	68	24
Weedicides and pesticides	5	29	36	119	16
Stable phosphate, lime and mulches	4	36	15	5	11
Other operating expenses	62	202	304	425	117
Totals	769	2,553	4,444	11,844	1,787
Total operating expenses and depreciation	1,181	3,490	6,134	15,272	2,511

TABLE 18. Average Age of Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
			years		
Canada	51	49	47	46	49
Maritime Provinces	55	49	48	47	52
Quebec	49	48	46	46	48
Ontario	52	51	48	46	50
Eastern Canada	51	49	47	46	49
Manitoba	51	47	47	47	49
Saskatchewan	49	48	46	47	48
Alberta	48	48	48	47	48
Prairie Provinces	49	48	47	47	48
British Columbia	53	50	50	50	51

**TABLE 19. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings,
for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958**

	Class of farm holdings			Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial	
	per cent			
Canada:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	46.2	38.3	24.6	37.1
Complete	28.6	34.0	36.1	32.7
High school:				
Incomplete	15.2	19.2	26.0	19.8
Complete	4.0	3.7	7.0	4.8
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.0
Complete	0.9	1.4	2.5	1.6
University:				
Incomplete	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Complete	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Education unspecified	3.4	1.5	0.7	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maritime Provinces:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	47.6	22.1	12.8	36.2
Complete	23.4	33.5	31.7	27.1
High school:				
Incomplete	20.2	37.3	38.4	27.1
Complete	2.2	3.7	8.4	3.5
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	—	0.6	3.3	0.6
Complete	1.3	1.8	3.2	1.7
University:				
Incomplete	—	—	0.1	—
Complete	0.8	—	0.1	0.5
Education unspecified	4.5	1.0	2.0	3.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quebec:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	69.3	59.4	39.5	59.0
Complete	19.9	28.1	41.2	27.7
High school:				
Incomplete	2.7	4.4	8.3	4.6
Complete	1.8	1.9	7.5	3.1
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.6	2.2	0.6	1.2
Complete	0.6	1.8	2.6	1.5
University:				
Incomplete	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Complete	0.4	0.3	—	0.2
Education unspecified	4.2	1.5	—	2.3
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ontario:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	31.5	28.1	19.4	25.8
Complete	41.0	42.3	38.1	40.4
High school:				
Incomplete	18.8	24.3	31.1	25.2
Complete	3.3	3.4	4.9	4.0
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.9
Complete	0.6	0.8	2.3	1.3
University:				
Incomplete	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Complete	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.9
Education unspecified	1.9	0.3	1.5	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 19. Level of Education Attained by Farm Operators by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Provinces and Regions, Canada, 1958 - Concluded

	Class of farm holdings			Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial	
	per cent			
Manitoba:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	48.8	39.2	32.9	40.9
Complete	21.4	29.3	22.6	24.9
High school:				
Incomplete	22.4	20.0	21.9	21.3
Complete	3.8	6.1	13.5	7.2
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.5
Complete	0.4	1.0	3.7	1.5
University:				
Incomplete	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.6
Complete	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7
Education unspecified	1.8	1.9	—	1.4
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saskatchewan:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	41.1	34.5	23.4	32.3
Complete	33.3	36.0	36.0	35.3
High school:				
Incomplete	15.1	21.4	28.0	22.1
Complete	2.8	3.9	6.4	4.5
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.0
Complete	1.1	0.4	2.0	1.1
University:				
Incomplete	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8
Complete	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4
Education unspecified	5.2	2.3	0.6	2.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Alberta:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	39.3	33.2	22.6	31.6
Complete	26.6	32.7	33.4	31.1
High school:				
Incomplete	20.8	23.5	31.3	25.2
Complete	6.8	3.8	6.9	5.7
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0
Complete	0.9	3.1	2.2	2.2
University:				
Incomplete	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.6
Complete	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.7
Education unspecified	3.8	1.7	0.2	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Columbia:				
Elementary school:				
Incomplete	23.8	20.5	12.2	20.4
Complete	37.2	26.4	41.8	36.4
High school:				
Incomplete	20.1	29.2	23.0	22.5
Complete	13.8	14.3	10.1	13.0
Agricultural school:				
Incomplete	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.2
Complete	2.3	1.0	5.4	2.8
University:				
Incomplete	0.4	2.2	1.7	1.0
Complete	1.0	1.8	3.4	1.7
Education unspecified	0.7	2.4	0.8	1.0
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 20. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:				—	
Number	28,534	31,405	19,492	7,438	86,869
Per cent of total	32.8	36.2	22.4	8.6	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	7.4	27.2	36.0	29.4	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	3.5	5.0	3.8	2.1	14.4
Improved land	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	7.9
Seeded to crops	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.0	5.5
Tame hay	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	3.0
Pasture	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.9
Unimproved land	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.7	6.5
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	1,764	2,598	1,835	947	7,144
Farm operator labor	1,081	1,457	979	376	3,893
Unpaid family labor	641	1,054	637	311	2,643
Hired farm labor	42	87	219	260	608
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	274.9	578.5	668.8	413.5	1,935.7
Land	73.8	162.2	218.6	145.8	600.4
Buildings	118.4	216.1	220.4	114.6	669.5
Motor vehicles and power machinery	17.9	41.8	56.5	35.8	152.0
Non-power farm machinery	19.8	48.2	52.3	33.8	154.1
Livestock and poultry	45.0	110.2	121.0	83.5	359.7
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	27.6	78.3	87.0	61.2	254.1
Per cent of total capital:					
Livestock and poultry	16.4	19.0	18.1	20.2	18.6
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	10.0	13.5	13.0	14.8	13.1

TABLE 21. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Dairy Farms, Eastern Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	25,563	29,508	16,679	5,666	77,416
Per cent of total.....	33.0	38.1	21.6	7.3	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total.....	8.1	30.1	36.1	25.7	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land.....	3.0	4.4	3.0	1.3	11.7
Improved land.....	1.3	2.4	1.9	0.9	6.5
Seeded to crops.....	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.7	4.6
Tame hay.....	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	2.7
Pasture.....	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6
Unimproved land.....	1.7	2.0	1.1	0.4	5.2
Labour resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor.....	1,588	2,442	1,598	683	6,311
Farm operator labor.....	968	1,370	840	286	3,464
Unpaid family labor.....	582	991	566	232	2,371
Hired farm labor.....	38	81	192	165	476
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital.....	241.0	525.0	574.1	287.4	1,627.5
Land.....	62.9	138.7	182.9	89.6	474.1
Buildings.....	106.1	200.3	193.2	82.9	582.5
Motor vehicles and power machinery.....	14.9	38.2	47.3	25.9	126.3
Non-power farm machinery.....	18.1	45.4	45.8	26.0	135.3
Livestock and poultry.....	39.0	102.4	104.9	63.0	309.3
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk.....	25.1	72.7	74.6	45.1	217.5
Per cent of total capital:					
Livestock and poultry.....	16.2	19.5	18.3	21.9	19.0
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk.....	10.4	13.8	13.0	15.7	13.4

TABLE 22. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	44,237	48,454	27,402	13,299	133,392
Per cent of total	33.2	36.3	20.5	10.0	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	6.4	24.7	28.7	40.2	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	8.4	15.7	12.0	14.2	50.3
Improved land	3.4	8.1	6.1	5.2	22.8
Seeded to crops	2.1	5.2	3.9	3.1	14.3
Tame hay	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	4.0
Pasture	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	3.5
Unimproved land	5.0	7.6	5.9	9.0	27.5
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	2,311	3,576	2,238	1,380	9,505
Farm operator labor	1,536	2,268	1,349	657	5,810
Unpaid family labor	725	1,100	605	273	2,703
Hired farm labor	50	208	284	450	992
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	547.6	1,043.0	892.3	868.7	3,351.6
Land	198.9	334.3	289.7	354.0	1,176.9
Buildings	200.2	316.0	246.2	182.0	944.4
Motor vehicles and power machinery	38.9	100.6	89.4	74.9	303.8
Non-power farm machinery	32.0	82.1	63.7	47.3	225.1
Livestock and poultry	77.6	210.0	203.3	210.5	701.4
Per cent of total capital:					
Livestock and poultry	14.2	20.1	22.8	24.2	20.9

TABLE 23. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	24,889	35,494	12,203	3,010	75,596
Per cent of total	32.9	47.0	16.1	4.0	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	11.2	43.8	30.2	14.8	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	4.6	8.8	3.2	1.0	17.6
Improved land	2.0	5.2	2.2	0.7	10.1
Seeded to crops	1.3	3.5	1.5	0.5	6.8
Tame hay	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.0
Pasture	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.3
Unimproved land	2.6	3.6	1.0	0.3	7.5
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	1,664	2,924	1,118	314	6,020
Farm operator labor	1,027	1,725	613	142	3,507
Unpaid family labor	602	1,074	406	84	2,166
Hired farm labor	35	125	99	88	347
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	262.3	671.8	323.7	147.2	1,405.0
Land	82.8	215.5	100.4	52.6	451.3
Buildings	93.3	211.3	99.7	43.9	448.2
Motor vehicles and power machinery	23.5	69.1	34.1	13.4	140.1
Non-power farm machinery	21.3	58.9	27.8	11.0	119.0
Livestock and poultry	41.4	117.0	61.7	26.3	246.4
Per cent of total capital:					
Livestock and poultry	15.8	17.4	19.1	17.9	17.5

TABLE 24. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Wheat Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	14,820	22,275	17,499	5,856	60,450
Per cent of total	24.5	36.8	29.0	9.7	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	5.9	25.3	40.3	28.5	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	4.5	10.9	14.0	8.4	37.8
Improved land	3.1	8.5	11.2	6.8	29.6
Seeded to grains	1.7	4.6	5.8	3.5	15.6
Wheat	1.2	3.3	4.0	2.4	10.9
Summerfallow	1.2	3.3	4.5	2.9	11.9
Unimproved land	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.6	8.2
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	686	1,344	1,169	490	3,689
Farm operator labor	521	970	808	280	2,579
Unpaid family labor	143	323	248	66	780
Hired farm labor	22	51	113	144	330
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	200.7	528.5	697.2	425.1	1,851.5
Land	102.9	258.5	356.3	244.1	961.8
Buildings	42.2	111.2	127.2	65.2	345.8
Motor vehicles and power machinery	29.3	80.4	113.9	62.2	285.8
Non-power farm machinery	16.4	43.5	52.4	26.9	139.2
Livestock and poultry	9.9	34.9	47.4	26.7	118.9
Per cent of improved land:					
Seeded to grains	54.8	54.1	51.8	51.5	52.7
Wheat	38.7	38.8	35.7	35.3	36.8
Per cent of total capital:					
Land	51.3	48.9	51.1	57.4	51.9

TABLE 25. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Wheat Farms, Prairie Provinces, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number.....	14,444	22,275	17,499	5,856	60,074
Per cent of total	24.0	37.1	29.1	9.8	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	5.8	25.3	40.3	28.6	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	4.5	10.9	14.0	8.4	37.8
Improved land	3.1	8.5	11.2	6.8	29.6
Seeded to grains	1.7	4.6	5.8	3.5	15.6
Wheat	1.2	3.3	4.0	2.4	10.9
Summerfallow	1.2	3.3	4.5	2.9	11.9
Unimproved land	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.6	8.2
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	675	1,344	1,169	490	3,678
Farm operator labor	514	970	808	280	2,572
Unpaid family labor	141	323	248	66	778
Hired farm labor	20	51	113	144	328
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	190.8	528.5	697.2	425.1	1,841.6
Land	96.3	258.5	356.3	244.1	955.2
Buildings	39.8	111.2	127.2	65.2	343.4
Motor vehicles and power machinery	28.9	80.4	113.9	62.2	285.4
Non-power farm machinery	16.0	43.5	52.4	26.9	138.8
Livestock and poultry	9.8	34.9	47.4	26.7	118.8
Per cent of improved land:					
Seeded to grains	54.8	54.1	51.8	51.5	52.7
Wheat	38.7	38.8	35.7	35.3	36.8
Per cent of total capital:					
Land	50.5	48.9	51.1	57.4	51.9

TABLE 26. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Small Grains Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non- commercial	Semi- commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	15,387	16,351	10,404	3,707	45,849
Per cent of total	33.5	35.7	22.7	8.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	8.0	27.9	36.8	27.3	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	4.3	7.1	6.5	3.8	21.7
Improved land	2.6	4.9	5.0	3.0	15.5
Seeded to grains	1.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	8.3
Summerfallow	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	5.3
Unimproved land	1.7	2.2	1.5	0.8	6.2
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	711	1,045	775	333	2,864
Farm operator labor	523	729	494	183	1,929
Unpaid family labor	168	243	188	46	645
Hired farm labor ..	20	73	93	104	290
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	206.2	411.0	409.8	265.4	1,292.4
Land	92.9	193.2	202.2	138.6	626.9
Buildings	55.5	89.2	81.3	51.3	277.3
Motor vehicles and power machinery	26.9	60.1	57.9	38.1	183.0
Non-power farm machinery	17.8	32.8	31.2	16.8	98.6
Livestock and poultry	13.1	35.7	37.2	20.6	106.6
Per cent of improved land:					
Seeded to grains	53.8	55.1	54.0	50.0	53.5
Per cent of total capital:					
Land	45.1	47.0	49.3	52.2	48.5

TABLE 27. Land, Labor and Capital Resources by Classes of Farm Holdings, for Crop and Livestock Combination Farms, Canada, 1958

	Class of farm holdings				Total farm holdings
	Non-commercial	Semi-commercial	Commercial		
			Medium size	Larger	
Farm holdings:					
Number	17,757	4,626	2,450	801	25,634
Per cent of total	69.3	18.0	9.6	3.1	100.0
Sale of farm products:					
Per cent of total	12.9	29.4	32.7	25.0	100.0
Land resource (millions of acres):					
Total land	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	6.2
Improved land	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.0
Seeded to grains	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3
Summerfallow	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
Unimproved land	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	3.2
Labor resource (thousands of weeks):					
Total labor	680	371	250	93	1,394
Farm operator labor	438	210	121	39	808
Unpaid family labor	202	130	80	23	435
Hired farm labor	40	31	49	31	151
Capital resource (millions of dollars):					
Total capital	169.8	92.2	86.7	61.8	410.5
Land	66.2	31.3	34.2	28.9	160.6
Buildings	70.4	25.1	20.6	11.9	128.0
Motor vehicles and power machinery	13.4	13.8	12.4	8.5	48.1
Non-power farm machinery	8.6	8.1	7.0	4.0	27.7
Livestock and poultry	11.2	13.9	12.5	8.5	46.1
Per cent of improved land:					
Seeded to grains	37.5	44.4	42.9	50.0	43.3
Per cent of total capital:					
Land	39.0	33.9	39.4	46.8	39.1
Livestock and poultry	6.6	15.1	14.4	13.8	11.2

**TABLE 28. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for
Commercial Dairy Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958**

	Commercial dairy farms			
	Medium size		Larger	
	Eastern Canada	British Columbia	Eastern Canada	British Columbia
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):				
Total land	10,966	13,758	15,813	38,636
Owned land	8,521	12,752	12,718	23,007
Rented land	2,445	1,006	3,095	15,629
Buildings	11,583	11,486	14,624	20,898
Machinery and equipment	5,578	4,526	9,169	6,635
Livestock and poultry	6,293	5,132	11,118	10,235
Total capital	34,420	34,902	50,724	76,404
Land resource (acres per farm holding):				
Total land	183	116	235	182
Improved land	116	54	161	94
Seeded to crops	81	30	116	52
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):				
Total cattle and calves	35	27	56	56
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	22	18	35	39
Hogs	9	—	13	—
Sheep	1	—	1	—
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):				
Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation	1,357	1,407	2,096	2,558
Total variable operating expenses	4,338	4,470	8,348	12,636
Purchase of feed	1,305	2,081	2,772	4,959
Motor vehicles and power machinery	612	530	879	1,203
Purchase of livestock and poultry	579	597	1,208	430
Hired farm labor	410	277	1,076	3,275
Custom work and machine rental	295	152	501	455
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	5,695	5,877	10,444	15,194
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):				
Total gross receipts	9,854	9,705	19,394	24,848
Sale of farm products	7,951	8,369	16,650	21,895
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):				
Farm net income	4,159	3,827	8,950	9,653
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	2,542	2,340	6,590	6,091

TABLE 29. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

	Commercial cattle, hogs and sheep farms					
	Medium size			Larger		
	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):						
Total land	7,070	16,068	13,568	15,948	37,746	100,558
Owned land	6,322	12,411	11,579	11,016	26,197	95,674
Rented land	748	3,657	1,989	4,932	11,549	4,884
Buildings	10,315	6,936	6,691	14,642	12,232	15,037
Machinery and equipment	4,440	7,418	5,466	6,629	12,779	10,734
Livestock and poultry	6,534	8,850	7,007	11,599	19,864	52,040
Total capital	28,359	39,272	32,732	48,818	82,621	178,369
Land resource (acres per farm holding):						
Total land	184	830	865	223	1,935	7,053
Improved land	125	378	148	173	716	262
Seeded to crops	82	242	84	99	435	203
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):						
Total cattle and calves	33	55	44	124	129	329
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	10	6	1	8	5	3
Hogs	42	42	2	76	44	7
Sheep	3	7	38	4	10	243
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):						
Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation	1,230	1,571	1,017	1,896	3,079	3,927
Total variable operating expenses	4,999	3,986	2,834	14,959	16,009	14,040
Purchase of feed	1,712	495	296	3,784	1,828	1,332
Motor vehicles and power machinery	564	1,184	822	807	1,960	1,957
Purchase of livestock and poultry	1,262	855	1,024	7,261	8,606	3,336
Hired farm labor	304	421	229	874	1,632	5,096
Custom work and machine rental	222	173	93	354	273	551
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	6,229	5,557	3,851	16,855	19,088	17,967
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):						
Total gross receipts	9,656	9,751	7,048	21,790	28,478	31,891
Sale of farm products	8,043	8,014	6,805	20,895	26,134	25,498
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):						
Farm net income	3,427	4,195	3,198	4,935	9,390	13,924
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	2,092	2,260	1,625	2,621	5,380	6,158

TABLE 30. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Livestock Combination Farms in Selected Regions, Canada, 1958

	Commercial livestock combination farms			
	Medium size		Larger	
	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces	Eastern Canada	Prairie Provinces
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):				
Total land	6,539	12,363	15,127	28,020
Owned land	5,946	10,340	8,765	22,695
Rented land	593	2,023	6,362	5,325
Buildings	8,653	6,918	15,746	9,317
Machinery and equipment	4,272	7,121	7,701	10,110
Livestock and poultry	4,915	5,417	8,330	10,507
Total capital	24,379	31,819	46,904	57,954
Land resource (acres per farm holding):				
Total land	170	511	227	786
Improved land	109	366	151	635
Seeded to crops	79	234	110	399
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):				
Total cattle and calves	28	31	38	50
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	14	19	20	6
Hogs	24	32	33	50
Sheep	1	1	3	18
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):				
Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation	1,101	1,507	1,787	2,387
Total variable operating expenses	4,436	3,262	9,577	8,021
Purchase of feed	1,781	480	3,508	1,779
Motor vehicles and power machinery	569	1,137	1,014	1,609
Purchase of livestock and poultry	489	413	1,349	1,871
Hired farm labor	229	276	1,137	959
Custom work and machine rental	227	196	360	142
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	5,537	4,769	11,364	10,408
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):				
Total gross receipts	8,558	9,153	17,803	19,157
Sale of farm products	7,575	7,748	15,227	14,849
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):				
Farm net income	3,021	4,384	6,439	8,749
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	1,892	2,848	4,225	5,926

TABLE 31. Average Farm Resources, Expenditures, Receipts and Income for Commercial Wheat and Small Grains Farms in the Prairie Provinces, Canada, 1958

	Commercial wheat farms		Commercial small grains farms	
	Medium size	Larger	Medium size	Larger
Capital investment (dollars per farm holding):				
Total land	20,358	41,679	19,550	35,545
Owned land	13,833	25,147	11,913	21,259
Rented land	6,525	16,532	7,637	14,286
Buildings	7,270	11,135	7,303	11,918
Machinery and equipment	9,504	15,225	8,794	14,971
Livestock and poultry	2,709	4,560	3,734	5,919
Total capital	39,841	72,599	39,381	68,353
Land resource (acres per farm holding):				
Total land	802	1,434	675	1,144
Improved land	639	1,166	519	889
Seeded to crops	357	642	318	522
Grain crops	330	600	279	460
Livestock (numbers per farm holding):				
Total cattle and calves	17	29	22	34
Cows and heifers, 2 years and over, for milk	2	2	3	2
Hogs	11	16	23	31
Sheep	1	1	1	1
Farm operating expenses (dollars per farm holding):				
Total fixed operating expenses and depreciation	2,272	4,281	2,215	4,025
Total variable operating expenses	2,700	5,335	3,249	5,567
Purchase of feed	74	166	160	271
Motor vehicles and power machinery	1,269	2,086	1,366	2,045
Purchase of livestock and poultry	208	349	331	625
Hired farm labor	271	1,200	363	1,057
Custom work and machine rental	145	148	158	234
Total farm operating expenses and depreciation	4,972	9,616	5,464	9,592
Farm receipts (dollars per farm holding):				
Total gross receipts	8,424	17,309	10,235	19,105
Sale of farm products	8,254	17,466	8,261	17,044
Farm income (dollars per farm holding):				
Farm net income	3,452	7,692	4,771	9,513
Imputed returns to farm operator and unpaid family labor	1,496	4,126	2,863	6,149

